NEWS-NOTES.

-Sleighing in Canada.

+Sitting Bull will surrender next

-Pools are selling in Chicago 10.to 8 in favor of Garfield.

ightharpoonupOver 50,000 immigrants came to this

country during last month -Only 80,000 voters registered in Chi

cago, and 8167 in St. Paul. -The Fargo Times talks of establish-

ag a democratic duly at Pargo. -St. Louis is to be re-censused by Prof. C. M. Woodward, of Washington University.

-The first church society (Presbyterisn) was organized in Miles City, M. T., last

-W. D. O'Toole is running in opposition to James II. Garlock for representative for Custer county Montana. -An exchange remarks that English

has lost the vice presidency but saved \$99,000 of the \$100 000 promised for the campaign. -Secretary Schurz males the state-

ment of his belief that the Northern Pacific when completed will not only be of incalculable benefit to the government but a road with an im-

-Judge Halet refuses to allow Agent Berry to be turned over to the state authorities. It is understood that state warrants will be igsued and in the event of Berry's dicharge by the U. S. courts he will be arrested again.

- Wm Rowland, who has been in charge of the Cheyenne camp at Fort Keogh. left this morning with a number of Cheyenne scouts for the purpose of bringing in Sitting Bull and his warriors. A brother of Spotted Eagle arrived at Keogh during the week with a number of hostiles and samendered to Gen. Miles, and reported that more of sitting Bull's braves were coming in. Mr. Rowland will return in two weeks M.d. & City Journal.

Army Intelligence. Capt O'Brien, 17th Infantry, returned

from the east ast night. Posttrader If. F. Douglass and wife, of

Fort Yabes, are at the Sheridan. Capt. Geo. L. Browning, 7th Infantry,

Firt Stevenson, was in the city this week.

paid the metropolis a visit yesterday,

Lieut W. J. Reed, of Fort | Snelling, who visited the extension, went cast. Thesday, came up from Fort Yates Sunday on his way reported loss of life.

Lieut, F. W. Mansfield, 11th Infantry,

Lieut James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Caval-13. Fort Lincoln, looked around the metropolis Monday last.

Lieut, Wm. English, of | Fort Lincoln, visited his many friends in Bismarca this week, Ditto Capt Claine

Maj. Walker, of the Canadian Mounted Pose scenice of a buthe. He em. He accompanies Mrs. Capt. Core to Ottawa.

Mrs. Capt. Badger came up from Fort Yates Sunday on her way to join her husband, Capt. Wm. Badger, oth Infantry, on White Riv-

er. Colorado. Capt. R. H. Mason, surveyor-general of Montana territory, was a passenger on last even. | tain congressmen. rag's train. He has been attending the conven-

tion of surveyors at Salt Lake City. Harry Hudson, commissary sergeant of Major Merrid's command, who has a four months' furlough, with permission to go be-

youd the sea, went cast Monday morning Mis. Capt. Clark, wife of the late Capt. Clark, adjutant on Col McLeod's stuff, was a passenger on the Helena. The captain passed through this city last spring on route to the Northwest terrifory where sickness evertook

him and conquered.

The following is the detail of army of- republican to congress. ficers, department of Dakota, appointed to attest the delivery of annuity goods to the Indians at the different agencies in accordance with instructions from the secretary of war issued at the request of the secretary of the Interior: Cupt. Edward Moale, 3d Infantry, Fort Belknap agency, M. T., Capt. Geo. K. Sanderson, 11th Infantry, Crow agency, M. T.; Capt. Geo. L. Browning, 7th Infantry, Fort Berthold ageney. D. T.; Capt. Chas F. Robe, 25th Infantry, Lower Brule, and Crow Creek agencies, D. T.; Capt. Myles Mevlan, 7th Cavalry, Pine Ridge agency, M. T., 1st Licut Daniel H. Floyd, 18th Infantry, Black Feet agency, M. T., 2d Lieut. Geo. L. R. Brown, 11th Infantry, Cheyenne River agency, D. T., 2d Lieut. A. J. Russell, 7th Cavalry, Rosebud agency, D. T., 2d Licut, E. Edgar W. Howe, 2d Inhantry, Standing Rock agency, D. T.

Challenging Voters.

Elsewhere the qualifications of voters are given. If any person offering to vote shall be challenged as unqualified the to-night's "Rip Van Winkle." On Satboard of judges shall declare to the perfollowing oath:

You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you are twenty-one years of age; that you are a citizen of the United States (or that you have declared your intensions to he-Come a citizen conformably to the laws of the United States, and of this Territory, on the subject of naturalization, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.) that you have resided in this territory ninety days, and in this county twenty days, and in this precinct five days next preceding this elec-tion; that you have not voted at this election.

If this oath is not taken the vote offered must be rejected, and if it is taken talsely the person "swearing in his vote," shall be deemed guilty of a willful and corrupt perjury and shall suffer the penalty provided by law for this crime.

The Politician.

When the politician pranceth about thee with his face wreathed in smiles and promises thee great things if thou will follow his lead, trust him not, but go straightway and heal thyself with thy countrymen by voting the straight repuls man's vote. Don't vote for a man who

TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE

NEWS GOBBLED FROM THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

The Chinese Letter Matter--- Doyle, the Forger, Jailed---Mrs. Lincoln Returns---The Nationals Won't Fuse---Great Flood.

THAT CHINESE LETTER. New York, Oct. 29.—Forger Phillips' examination was continued yesterday. Hart, the publisher of Trath, af ter! refusing to produce the original letter, and being fined for contempt, decided to produce it. Col. Lockwell, a personal friend of Garfield, was sworn. He had thous ands of letters from Garfield. He testified to the genuineness of some letters from Garfield to Jewell. At this point Hart was given three hours to produce the original letter, when it was produced. The envelope was not along, but on being promised protection from other suits, agreed to bring it to-morrow. The testimony of experts on the fac simile resemblance of the letter to Phelps' and Garfield's handwriting, indicate that it resembles Phelps' more than Garfield's Gen. Garfield is to be subpornaed.

DOYLE, THE FORGER. CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Doyle, the forger, has been committed to jail in default of

MRS. LINCOLN RETURNS NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the ex-President, deceased, arrived from Europe yesterday.

WON'T FUSE. Indianapolis, Oct. 29 .- The talk of fusion between the democrats and nationals in Indiana continues, but the latter deny any such bargain. Neal Dow announces that he will vote for Garfield,

METEORLOGICAL DISTURBANCES. New York, Oct. 29.-There was a great storm in English and Irish Cork Posttrader Harmon, of Fort Lincoln, and in Ireland, Wednesday and Thursday. Fifty families in the suburbs of Dublin were rendered homeless by the floods. Several mills have stopped, and Licut. Wm. P. Rogers, 17th Infantry, there is considerable loss of property and

BUSINESS MEN TO THE FRONT. NEW YORK, Oct. 29 - The meeting of Fort Custer, has been granted one month's business men on Wall street, yesterday, was the greatest demonstration known yet. It was composed entirely of business men who closed their stores and offices to take part. Wall street was one mass of struggling men from end to end, all bent upon securing an advantageous position. Col. Ingersoll addressed the

> BECOMING ALARMED. are alarmed at the status of affairs in Virginia. While they do not claim any lear of the less of the state to Hancock, yet they are doubtful on some hitherto cer-

meeting eloquently.

ACCUSED OF A BARGAIN.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The Milwaukee Sentinel charges Sawyer and Sanger of a congress in exchange for the latter's influence in the coming senatorial fight.

GIVING GOOD ADVICE. St. Path, Monn., Oct. 29 -Secretary Jewell addresses a letter to the republicans of the first district of Minnesota, urg ing upon them the necessity of electing a

SCHWALKA'S RECEPTION. New York, Oct. 29,+Lieut. Schwalka and companion had a reception at Chickory Hall last night. Justice Daly, presihis explorations.

PAYING THEIR RESPECTS. MENTOR, O., Oct. 29 .- Two hundred Portege county people called on Garfield and were received with the usual good

The Marble Theatre. The Billy Marble troupe has been play. ing to crowded houses during the entire week. Marble and Twomley are just immense in everything they undertake and a white china, gilt and blue wreath, gen the are supported by an excellent company. Last night they gave us "Old Honesty." the great workingman's drama, followed by a most ludicrous farce that put the entire house in the best of humor for urday night Marble will appear in two or son so challenged the qualifications of an his greatest comic characters, "Major elector. If the challenge is not with. Wellington DeBoots" and "Solon Saindrawn one of the judges shall tender the gle." They will also play on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. Before leaving Bismarck they will produce Mark Twain's "Millions In It," and the grand spectacular Drama of the "Two Orphans," These plays are now in rehearsal. None who live to enjoy life and have souls worth saving for future happiness ought to miss these, the great treats of the season. Reserved seats for sale at Hollemback's.

Colored Tickets.

There may be black, blue, yellow or green tickets in the field, or tickets with marked backs. Don't vote them. Every man has a right to vote one square ballot as he cast it. The law gives him the right to cast a secret ballot. No man has a right to know for whom that vote was cast. Those who attempt the use of col. ored or marked ballots may be safely styled frauds who do not deserve a free

cannot trust you to vote as you please.

THOSE WEDDING BELLS. The Echo of Twenty Years ago Comes

back to Mr. and Mrs. Justus Bragg. Twenty years ago Justus Bragg and Carrie Williams were married at Watervleit, Berrien County Michigan. They have prospered during most of these years and a family of interesting children has grown up around them. On Monday evening was their 20th anniversary—their | senger. China wedding. Their house was thrown open and an interesting company gathered. Among those present THE TRI-BUNE reporter noticed ex-mayor McLean, James M. Marshall, Chas. M. Cushman, ohn Davidson, wife and daughters, Mrs. Robert Macnider and Miss Mary Falconer, Capt. Josiah Chance, John A. Stoyell and wife, Geo. P. Flannery and wife, Henry Biakeley, J. M. Carnahau, Miss clara Lilly, Geo. M. Bird, wife and daughter, Wm. A. Hollemback and wife, Henry G. Hollemback, O. S. Goff and wife, Dr. Bigelow, J. K. Wetherby R. B. Thurston, . D. Pratt and wife, Rev. Mr. Stevens od wife, Rev. Mr. Miller and wife, F. J. Call and wife, A. T. Sherwood and wife, Hrs. Col. Brown and Frank P. Brown, P. M. Eckford and wife, Dr. Bentley and daughters, Dan Eisenberg and wife Capt. Dan Maratta, Capt. J. C. Barr, John Whalen and wife, Dr. H. R. Porter and wife, and Miss Nellie Joslin, Col. C. A. Louisberry and wife, W. B. Bell and wife, and Mrs. Clausen and daughter and sevdral whose names are not recalled.

The presents were largely from John Whalen's crockery house and were just splendid and show the esteem felt for this ! excellent family. Among them THE might and the Rosebud at II o'clock yes-TRIBNNE noted an elegant hand painted terday. china set of fifty-two pieces with the compliments of Capt. D. W. Maratta, Capt. J. C. Barr, J. M. Carnahan and Henry rose china ten set of 55 pieces, with the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Eisenberg; a beautiful white china set of 54 | Du where the company have good docks. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. Lounsberry, Dr. A. T. Bigelow and J. K. Wethbrby; also a moss rose moustache cup. The moss rose china bedroom set was from Waker Bragg. An elegant Dalton jug and two handsomely hand decorated china canteens and a Majolica vase were pair of very fine French vases by Henry loading for Butord and will probably be take them to the castern home for christian burial. Residents of the country sented a marble and bronze ffand decora- all the government and private freight. ted lamp, and F. J. Call and wife one of also a plain white china fruit stand. Geo. P. Flannery presented his compliments with a set of colored wine glasses, and John Whalen a china soup toureen, ladie and platter. John A. Stoyell presented his compliments in the form of a dozen goblets, and Mrs. J. G. Miller in the form of a china cup and saucer, Geo. M. Bird a cake stand, and Mrs. A. D. Pratt a cake stand and pair of celery glasses; Mrs. C. W. Thompson a beautiful glass pitcher; Ar. and Mrs. Presion a very handsome Washington, Oct, 20.—The elemerats fruit dish, and Mrs. Florence Thompson a resolutione and saucer; Mrs. James McFarland a beautifully decorated Ma plica jug; Mrs. O. S. Goff presented a dozen champagne glasses, and Mrs. John

Davidson a pair of sheaf of wheat Majolika jugs; Miss Lou Preston a beautiful set of table mats, and Miss A. E Curtis remembered the happy pair in like manner; Col. E. M. Brown's compliments were in the form of two very nice pure bargain; the first to support the latter for white china cups and saucers. Chas. M. Gushman presented a fruit tea set of five dieces, and Mrs. W. B. Bell and Mrs. and Miss Clausen presented lovely set of antique vases; Mrs. Seims a glass cake stand and set of truit dishes: Miss Minnie Davidson, a pair of frosted glass bread plates and fruit dishes; Miss Belle Bird a china stand for tea pricoffee not and set of salt cellars; Mrs. B. H. Emf beautiful hand decorated crackle glasing; Mr and Mrs. Eckford, also a lovely the green crackle glass jug. But one of the most highly esteemed presents was a dent of the Geographical Society, pre-china hand decorated fruit basket from sided. Schwalka read a brief account of the hand of Mrs. J. W. Lee, of Rush City, Minn, the only person in the west present at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Bragg twenty yours ago. Another beautiful present came from Chara Lafley, R. B.

> ih Russia case. From Mrs. A. W. Camekon and Miss Maggie Cameron, there was a very nice pink and gilt tollet set, and from Mrs. Robert Macaider and Mary Halconer two very handsome large pink and gilt vases, and from A. T. Sherwood, theman's toilet set. Mr. Brugg presented the madame with a marble top dressing case and commode, and Miss Beth presented a lovely satin picture flame. The refreshments were prepared the cake by Mrs. Bragg assisted by Mrs. stove up generally by running off the at the Bad Lands cantonment in erecting Call; the coffee and salads by Robert track into Apple Creek. It was storning Smith, and they were served by Frank and the engineer did not see the flag set Washington, the Fourth street cateror, as. by the workmen repairing the bridge un-

Thurston and Wm. C. Snodgrass, a doz-

ch hand decorated fruit or desert plates

id abundance.

Whitney's. It makes no difference what the attractions are elsewhere manager Whithey stage company's baggage for Fort Pierre. continues to give an entertainment at the The office formerly occupied by the comopera house of more than ordinary merit. pany is now owned by Alex McKenzie you know-draw it mild.

One of our most adente The new star Miss Daisy Kernel, is an and has been leased to Mr. Webster for a the regimental band, who was in days of actress of rare accomplishments and has restaurant. Capt. Wind Harmon purpose a gay gallant among the fair natives made a great hit. That fascinating and chased the building used as a boarding at Bufold, happened to be slightly—yes, and the right to have that ballot counted graceful serio-comic vocalist and dramat house and will tent it for a residence, slightly, a short time since, at an evening ic artiste Miss Amy Santley, will reap, and occupy it himse f. Tri-weekly coachpear next week after a two weeks vacation. es will be run hereafter. Mr. Blakely ings, he opened them, not on his music, Miss Wade and Miss Wells continue to will remain here for a short time, after but on the prominent while "picadilly" please as they always will, and Maude which be will go to Pierre. The loss of of the band master! Raising his cornet Le Moine brings out loud applause as a the stage company men has made no per- to his lips, he commenced playing that living statuette. Messrs. Willis, Carroll ceptable change in the business of the collar in his best style. The result can and the cork is only half out.

RIVER RIFFLES. Brift Wood Picked up During the

Capt. Maratta's large photographs of

the Montana are immense. Winnie, the trader on the Helena, has sold over \$14,000 worth of goods this

The Eclipse left the Coal Banks on the 23d for this point. T. C. Power is a pas-

If there is a man on the river who understands his business it is Capt. Seims, of the Gen. Terry

The river above Cow Island is better than ever before at this season, showing the value of the improvements made thus

The four steamboats at the landing paid out about \$15,000 to their employees, onehalf of which will be expended in Bis-

The Batchelor arrived Sunday night from Buford, and reloaded with freight for Leighton & Jordan, leaving for Butord Wednesday night. . !

The Butte passed Carroll on the 21st. She will leave Cow Island on the 26th and bring down Maguire's engineer party from Dauphin Rapids.

There are 1,500 barrels of flour on the road bound for up river points, but as the Terry is the last boat up, overland transportation will have to be resorted to.

The Helena arrived from Coal Banks yesterday at 3 o'clock, gaining three hours on the Rosebud in the down trip-nine days run. The Helena loads for Sioux

The Gen Terry and the Rosebud left Buford ad daybreak on the 25th. The Terry arrived at 10 oldlock Wednesday

The Helena has made eight trips up the river this season and one to Standing Rock. It is claimed that this is more Blakely. An elegant white and moss than any other bout has ever made in a single season.

pieces, from John A. McLean, Dr. H. R. It ismarck should have half a dozen boats Porter and J. H. Marshall; a cream china this winter, but her citizens have allowed he docks to go to ruin.

The Gen. Meadle arrived from Ft. Ber. thold at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She takes on a load of government reight for Standing Rock agency and goes through to Sioux City.

The Gen. Terry arrived from Poplar presented by Wm. A. Hollemback, and a Creek Wednesday, night She is now

the same. The library hanging lamp lever this morning, the last of the season occurred, but I suppose that many will In the space of 800 feet were the Helena, think of this that hindsight is better than Rosebud, Gen. Terry, Gen. Meade, and foresight. transfer Union. Barther down the river was the North Padific Transfer.

mechanics from Assinaboine, and a num- these essentials to habitable adobes havber of discharged soldiers and cabin pas- ing not yet arrived. The money for their sengers. She is now loading for below and will leave to-morrow for Pierre with the Northwestean Stage Company's outfit. the cold nights and snow storms, which This winds up her pusitess for the season, are available and are turnished without She has done a very successful season's any requisitions, have developed the lawork and will winder at Yankton.

DEROCKATIO OPENIONS. Memarks of Eminent Democrats on Hearing From Indiana.

English: -Everything has gone to h-1. Dennis Hannifia .- The game is up; pass in your checks. If Hancock is beaten I'll never vote again!

John P. Dunn :- Its no use. The office holders and capitalists fire with the re-

Wilber F. Stork :- No matter about majorities. Indiqua never reverses its October verdict. Chas. Dana: - Don't let your money on Hancock. Virgin a even is doubtful.

New York Herald:-The democrats are osing votes at both ends of their effort to fact both ways (on the fariff question.)

MIXTENG BULL. He Will Sarrenger to Gen. Miles

Without Bloodshed. The Miles exponition which, was to have taken place on the 20th has been postponed indefinitely. The following special dispatch to THE TRIBUSE explains the cause of the postponment:

WOLF POINT, M. T., Oct. 25, - News has just reached me to the effect that Sitting Bull and all the hospies have been persuaded by Gen. Miles, through his emmissary. Everett, or as he is better known. "Wantogath." to come over to Fort Keega and surrender. This will end the anticlepared campaign. The hostiles who are at present with the Yanktonsis will also be compelled to surrenderal oace.

Sulcide by Browning.

and Geo. McCormick, freman, attached to Finley's freight train west, was of a leave, is now utilizing his experience sisted by Capt. Raymond's boy, George til too late. The train has checked suf Brown, Dr. Hollembeak's "Rubbit" and ficiently, however, to save everything but tile porter from the North Pacific Parlor the engine which balanced over into the er. California fruit was also supplied creek. No one was hurt, the engineer abundance. and ireman both jumping before the enever had in Bismarck. May it not be the was in good repair again. Thursday and the engine sent to Bismurck for repairs.

The Stage Company.

The Rosebud is now taking on the and Davenport are as "phunny" as ever, city as their places are being filled by be better imagined than described. aggual, permanent settiers,

THE MILK RIVER SIXTH

INTERESTING LETTER FROM "REX," A TRIBUNE SPECIAL.

Indian Summer in Colorado---Indian Agent Meeker's Remains---Chris Gilson, the Scout, and Son---

Personals. THE OLD SIXTH.

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, Col., Oct. 10 .-The regiment is again scattered. On the 30th of June last, at Snake River, Wyoming Territory, the regiment paraded for muster, every company being present for the first time in many years; some one said at the time, not since Gettysburg. We had thought of having the entire reg iment together this winter, but on the 26th of last month Col. Huston, with companies D, F, G and H, marched out of camp bound for Forts Lyon and Garland. As the rear of the column was passing out of sight, entering the "Big Uanon," Col. Moore remarked, "It will be a long time before we are all together again." We all actually hated to see hem go, and yet there are many who would gladly have acted as substitutes.

We are just now having our Indian summer. It commenced yesterday. It rained as it only can rain when it is in earnest in this demoralized section of country. This game was running as a sort of "go as you please" when we retired, and this morning our astonished eyes beheld, when taking the first peep outo' door, the adjacent high hills and surrounding country covered with a mantle of the pure virgin article—beautitul snow, and the game still going on. Around the camp the mantle soon lost its purity, and mud was predominant. Some huge kieles were interesting objects of contemplation to a few benighted Dakotians, who were wondering how much of this thing there would be before winter fairly commenced. This, as I said before, is the commencement of our Indian summer (by authority of the oldest inhabitant).

AGENT MEEKER'S REMAINS. The remains of Indian Agent Mecker have been forwarded to his relatives at Greeley, Colorado. At the same time the body of Lowry, the scout, was taken to the railroad. His brother came here from California for the remains and will He will invest in a Montana ranche. say that if Lowry's advice had been tak There was quite a large fleet at the en, the Milk Creek disaster had never

We have nine barrack buildings stand ing in their adobe grandeur, without The Rosebud arrived yesterday with 140 doors, windows or roofs, the material for purchase was not available until a late tall of machine men. date, and hence the delay. Meanwhile tent talent of the boys in keeping them selves warm. Passing around and sorts of hollow contrivances, manufact each individually ought to have the creat. tured in many instance from discarded fruit cans. These are the chimneys to underground shacks, in which the lads bid defizace, around a roaring fire, to the frost king.

GILSON, THE SCOUT. Chris Gilson, on his last visit, was accompanied by an old friend of THE TRI-BUNE's; one who for many years in Dakota resided near the stations of the 6th, and whom every Dakotain is always eager to welcome—the same quiet, unobtrusive gentleman-we are right glad tious from a noman's pen driveth the mind of that Yellowstone Kelly, the famous scout, is here and is to remain during the widter. Many in Bismarck will remember Chris Gilson's son Jimmy. He is now quite a noted scout, accompanying his father on all of his trips, and last winter, on account of his youth, easily slipped into some tight places and picked up information among the Indian camps that pater familias could not himself have

Col. Moore is now in command of the camp. Gen. Hazen is not expected until next month.

tant's chair at headquarters, Adjutant true, and if defeat does come let the old Thompson being temporarily absent en route to meet his wife, who will spend he winter here. Mrs. Dr. LeCompte has been here some

time, enjoying with the Doctor the camping out on White River and an occasional campaign against the trout, which, as I have before said in your columns, Engine No. 18, Sol. Johnson, engineer, abound in the river and afford excellent sport to those who are fond of angling. Capt. Baker, having resigned the idea.

> log house for comfortless winter. Capt Badger and other officers are ikewise busily engaged in architecture. You of course know that the 6th are some on the build.

Geo. Hazen is domiciled at the trader's establishment, and is at home to his friends at all times. Latch string on the Let me ask you to draw it a little mild

when you are writing up Burleigh county and adjacent sections. Make those cabbages a little smaller and the rest of the vegetables and cereals a little less voluminous. You see our stock is very small, and ere winter is over we may be restricted in our vegetable diet-tautatus

serenade-closing his eyes to get his bear.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Geo. P. Flannery is at Fargo. The Marbte Combination is at the Mer-

D. M. Kelliher is in the city election.

John A. McLean went to Jamestown

W. H. Stimpson returned from the east

E. H. Bly returned from the east Tuesday night. Mrs. Geo. Clendennin was a passenger on the Rosebud.

Col. Wm. Thompson returned home on last night's train.

E. A. Brunsnan and lady arrived from the east Saturday. Mrs. E. P. Wells is with her husband

risiting the extension. Fred Whittier returned from his St.

Paul vieit Tuesday night.

Warn, of Warnton, is in the city, warnng everyone to vote for Warn.

Monday's train brought Dr. Rogers from a brief visit at Minneapolis.

W. B. Shaw, Indian trader at Betthold, came down Sunday and proceeded east. Tacaday Mrs. R. H. Clendenin, of Montana,

came down on the Rosebud, leaving for the east Post trader Moore, of the cantonment,

Little Missouri, came in Tacaday on a flying business trip. Tom Kurtz and Lightning Davis, of. he extension, came in toget a square meal, at the Sheridon, Sanday.

E. P. Wells and A. Dickey, formerly of the Alort, Jamestown, came up last night. They will visit the Bad Lands.

Lieut. Grimes returned last night from his Brainerd trip, after mosts for the cubic of Forts Rounctt and Yates

Supt. D. K. Taylor and E. Faloran, of the Missouri division, are in the vity this week, accompanied by their families. . Capt. Joseph Leighton, of St. Paul, is.

in the city this-week looking after the interests of the steamer Batchelor. W. P. McLay, a superintendent of one of the bonanza farms, visited the city last week

Dr. Bentley, of Bismarck, was elected Deputy Grand Master by the Grand Lodge 1, O. O. F., which convened at Sionx Falls, incently,

W. C. Gooding, of Fort Lincoln, who

was married Sunday last to Miss Mary Shryock, left Monday morning on a wedding tour to Mas. M. Sheehan, Fargo's popular reaper and Mower man, (McCormick's agent) visited

Bismarck this week. Next year the city will be Miss Nellie Comeford, who has been sponding the summer with her sister at Mis tings. Manna returned by last night's train

much improved by her visition. Harry Hollemback was with Messix through the camps, one notices spring. | Kanay and Greene at the Ban Loads includes ing out of the ground, seemingly, alleday. The party cohecusedy killed one coar, be

S. L. Driscoll, the cattle king, who owns a large range near Dandwood, was in the city this week looking after his heavy shipments of cattle. He will soud at least 2000 head to the

Chicago market. Miss Nellie Brightman, the editoress, who went up to Benton last summer to take charge of the literary department of the Benton Record, came down on the Helena, bound for old Boston The people of the frontier city were no educated up to that point where scintilaman to distraction.

Bemocratic Points.

The democrats have made some points on the supporters of the independent ticket and begin to believe they have a complete walk away on their local ticket. Until two days ago they were badly firightened but they are getting over that. Since this is so let the republicans brace up, and sustaining every man on their Lieut. Ingalls is occupying the Adjn. ticket maren on to victory. Let them be flag still fly. Let the party organization be perfected at least so that we can go into the next campaign with a lunited front. Dakota is a depublican territory to will soon be a republican state. The next congress and the next president will be rerepublican and in order to be entitled even to decent respect we ought to have in this locality a well organized repub-: can party. Then let every republican by firm. Lecevery republican vote be police. for Mr. Pettigrew; for Mr. Wallace at 1 Mr. Wells and the entire republican ticket,

Declined. John Whalen wishes The Thinken to say that be is not a caudidate for office and therefore is clines the nomination for Just cenf the Peace

Edvior Bismarck Tribane: Plante state that I do not accept the north aion for coroner feudered me ny the Republican fountry Convention. If R. Ponter.

sentative as aumoinced in the Non. lest week, and implied in Taisenn editorials. Mart J. Ederaly.

Please say that I am not a candidate for repro-

Endor Tribune:

republican ticket.

NEWSPAPERHRCHIVE®

A Word of Warning. Tarry not in the refreshment saloons, Look not at the bottoms of the wine glasses, but work while it is to day, for soon the eve cometh when no man scan vote. Labor to convince all good and true men that it is best to vote the straight

Nothing but Taxes.

Behold how great a burden a little tax becometh, and labor to reduce it by voting the straight republican ticket,

BY ILDEGERTE.

Why do you write of the olden story,
One so young and one so fair;
Has thy young heart seen aught of glory
That love has brought?—and the end despair!
Didst thou not know that no eyes were true,
That all were faithless, even the gray,
And brown, and black, the hagle and blue
Were never constant, and will wander away?

II.

Let me tell you a story of a flower fair
That grow in the woodland quite alone,
A hly tall and fragrant and rare, A tropical beauty in a frigid zone Neath its stalk and under the leaves
A vine grow up in slender tendrils fine,
And between the vine and lily breathes The story so olden and yet divine.

At first they were, and looked askance,
And the lily was pale in her haughty pride,
While the vine was firm as Knight with lance,
Who cared for women only to deride. They strugg!ed with fate as many do, Only to enhance with brighter smile, And at last with twining arms they kissed, these two.

And saw not, wondered not, all the while.

The Hly, so proud and regaly tall, Gave up her heart, gave up her life, And in the end this was not all, A yow was given to be a wife.
Time went on; the vine rapidly outgrew
The stately lify who had begun to fade;
Forgotten was she, and only the dew Was distilled from the eyes that God had made

Brave, generous vine had began to stray, And a pretty cobes was reached at last,
While in a fortnight he was far away;
His love was done, 'twas dead and past.
The !!ly was queenly in her power,
Dismayed at the course of the errant vine, hrew smiles to Timothy in an nour, And they were wed. Is this love divine?

If two hearts stray and one is true, Look for brown eyes and not for bine. If brown eyes falter and betray, Seek consolation in those of gray. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE ARCH-DUELIST,

Old Jack Smith, of Missouri.

If was a beautiful morning in May, nearly fifty years ago, when unmistakable doings in the "chief diggings" of Missouri proclaimed one of those stormy holidays then so common among the miners, and coming always on the Christian Sabbath.

Wild-looking bands of men were seen hurrying from all directions toward a central point, shouting as they went, whether on foot or horseback, whether brandishing naked knives, or dueling pistols, or deadly rifles.

"Huzza for Lebaum's old diggings! Let's have a greasy day of it—a real goul-smelter!"

Before 10 o'clock the multitude at the appointed rendezvous amounted to more than 1,000, when a huge Ajax from "Old Kaintuck," ascending a huge block of ore, cried out, in a voice of hoarse thunder, "I, Big Pete Whetstone, what folks calls 'Bloody Pete' for short, move that this ere meetin' comes to order straight, to fix up a rule for the day's sport; and I moves furdermore that we expense with our arms, and do all the fightin' with fists, feet and teeth. What d'ye say to it, boys?"

"Good as galena! It will be gloribunctions sport—Oh, won't it, though?" yelled the crowd, drunk with the new idea, as Emerson would word it.

"Then ground all of your steel and fire-weepons," exclaimed the giant; to the devil for a life insurance for a cer-"and for sure, so you can't any of yesly tain number of years. But in truth he them out on a tight nıncı, let Devil Bil Davis guard 'em with his double barrels."

"Right!" screamed the throng, rejoiced immeasurably at the prospect of a spree with the unusual guarantee of safety to their brains and bowels, and stacking away their murderous implements in one colossal pile under a tree, where Devil Bill Davis took his station. swearing that he would blow to an unmentionable place "the first feller that even looked hungry arter the guns!"

None but the pencil of an artist from pandemonium could sketch a picture of the scene which followed. Although the present writer saw it all, and it was my opening vision in Missouri, I would as soon attempt to limn the likeness of chaos. Let the reader imagine to himself 1,000 drunken rowdies, vagabonds and refugees from every corner of the world, in the maddest state of intoxication, suddenly cut loose from all reatraint and turned out on a plain to engage in mutual combat, and he will have a dim conception of the spectacle.

But what seemed to me the strangest fact of the case, the belligerents for the most part appeared to be doing battle in fun, though blood flowed in earnest, and so abundantly as to sicken my very soul. They howled, wrestled, struggled in the dust, tore each other's clothes till hundreds were stark naked, struck, kicked and gouged; and yet, strange to say, not one manifested the slightest sign of anger. It was a sort of grand jubilee of physical force—the saturnalia of soulless animal instinct.

While the perilous sport was going on, and waxing every moment wilder, a party arrived on the ground that instantly arrested my attention. This was a small man, with a small, bony face the color of half-tanned leather, eyes small, black and glittering, like red stars, with hands and feet actually as little as those of a 10-year-old boy, and countenance cold and expressionless as that of a corpse. He held on his shoulder an enormous riffe; two long dueling-pistols depended from each side of his beaded belt, and a silver-hilted knife was tied to the button-hole of his left suspender. He was followed by six huge negroes, armed

very much after the same fashion. The sea of tumultuous gladiators swept round the stranger, and many scowled on him ferociously, but I observed that none ventured to offer him the least personal violence, or even in**bult**; nor did the presence of the Africans call forth a single murmur.

"Who is that?" I inquired of the friend I had accompanied to the mines. "That is old Jack Smith T.," was the careless answer.

At the sound of that dreadful name I must have turned excessively pale, for I felt my very knees shake beneath

What!" I asked in a whisper, "is that the renowned duelist who has slain ten men in separate affairs of honor?"

"Only nine," replied my companion, and immediately added, as if just then noticing my emotion, "you have heard of him before?"

"Who, of any State west of the Alleghanies, has not heard of old Jack Smith T.?" I answered, shuddering at the bare memory of many a bloody story connected with the notorious name, many of ful brink, exclaimed aloud:

which had been told to frighten me into good behavior when a child. "That is true," said my friend; "but

you will see some of his feats ere sunset. or I am no veracious prophet."

"God forbid!" was my involuntary yet devout murmur. At length Big Pete Whetstone sep-

arated from the throng of insane rioters, and, approaching old Jack, exclaimed, "Gen. Smith, I don't want to insult you, but it's the 'pinion of the crowd that you and your niggers ort to stack your weepons like the rest of us." "If you want my arms, you come and

take them!" replied Smith in a voice sharp as a dagger, and with a lurid smile that seemed to scorch the lip on which it

"Are you mad at me for telling you?" interrogated Big Pete, apologetically. "I never get mad at dogs; but I kick them when they come in my way," re-

torted old Jack, brutally. "Stand up to him, Bloody Pete! You're as dead a shot as he is!" joared the crowd, thirsty for the sight of a duel betwixt two of the most redoubtable

rage from the cool, Satanic taunt of his

"Very well."

"What are your weapons?" "Rifle pistols."

champions in all Missouri.

In a very short time the two foes were put in position by their seconds, twelve steps apart, and stood waiting for the word which should summon one or both to judgment. I could hear the miners all around laying wagers on the result of the awful issue.

"I'll bet you ten tons of lead on old Jack-he shoots in the eye!" said one "I'll go it on Bloody Pete!" cried another. "He pops them through the

At last the order was given. "Are you ready? Fire—me—two-

With the first ringing tone of the word 'fire," old Jack's pistol exploded, and his adversary fell dead without pulling a trigger l

Smith walked up to him and exclaimed, in accents of astonishment, "Well, I made a blamed bad shot! I aimed at

He had hit just one-quarter above the eye-ball! In all his other nine duels the fiend had driven out the center of the right eyes, and he always fired so incredbly quick that he could scarcely be said to risk any danger, since his foes generally dropped down corpses without the chance of a shot,

It is easy to conceive what fear and hatred such a man would necessarily inspire by his numerous affrays, always fatal to others, and his astonishing prowess, that had the appearance of some diabolical witchcraft. Accordingly, he was waylaid and fired on, by his hearth, in his bed, at church—always in peril, and yet he ever escaped without a scar!

Do not dream, reader, that I am ro mancing. Ask any resident of Missouri and you will find my facts not colored a ray beyond the strictest biographical truth.

It was rumored that he wore impenetrable mail beneath his shirt. Some whispered that he had bartered his soul owed his safety to a spell more powerfu than any chain-mail ever forged of steel, or than any charm over brewed in the fires of Tophet the magical spell of fear! Brave men trembled to liehold him, and tremulous hands commonly miss the plainest mark.

"But why did not the community arise en masse and annihilate such a wretch from the realms of space?

Listen, and hear another phase in that

extraordinary character. Smith possessed immense wealth, but, although rich himself, he hated aristocracy with an intensity to be accounted for alone on the supposition of partial derangement. All his burning sympathies were with the masses. He was the benefactor of the poor, the friend of the feeble, the protector of the oppressed, and the sworn enemy of tyrants the world over. Hence he was idolized by the lower classes, who would go to any lengths, even to the sacrifice of life, in his favor. An anecdote, at once terrible and ludicrous, may be set down here as

an illustration of his bias for the poor. One day Smith saw Gen. M., an opulent and overbearing merchant of St. Louis, insult a poor mechanic in the streets of Herculaneum. The desperado forthwith assumed the mechanic's quar-

rel by challenging the great merchant. Gen. M. replied: "I am as brave a man as ever breathed God's air; but the combat you propose is unequal, for I am almost entirely ignorant of the use of weapons, while you are a perfect master of them all. It is not courage, but your matchless skill, that makes you rush into so many dangers. In your heart you fear death like the veriest coward.' Smith retorted, with a scorehing smile: "You say that I rely on my skill, and that in reality I am not braver than others. You say also that you are brave. Now I offer a certain method of settling both questions. I challenge you to go to the top of the cliff by the grand shot-tower, to have our right lands tied fast together, and see which of us two can leap the farthest down hill toward hell! What do you say to that, coward?"

Gen. M. turned pale, and for a moment seemed undecided, but a hundred eyes were upon him, and he saw Smith's horsewhip raised to strike if he refused.

"I accept," was the gasping an wer. The seconds were chosen on the spot, and the parties proceeded to the grand shot-tower, followed by the whole population of the village. The precipic was a perpendicular wall, many hundred feet in height. Old Jack stood on the llorrible verge, cool, apparently happy, and whistling a merry tune. But Gen. M. was nervous and agitated, and cast beseeching looks toward the crowd of spectators, as if hoping to see some mutual friend step forward to negotiate a compromise. Nobody, however, moved or uttored a word, for all held their bleath in horror, and every head swam with sudden dizziness at the dreadful pros-

Having consulted and arranged preliminaries, one of the seconds pulled from his pocket a strong silk, handkerchief to tie the wrists of the two foes together, and, advancing toward the fright-

"Now, gentlemen, are you ready?"
"I am," shouted old Jack, in tones that rung among the hills till they all echoed again, and immediately commenced singing a favorite ditty:

Away down in the Cherokee nation, With a pretty little wife and a big plantation Gen. M. shuddered convulsively, and ooking as if he was about to swoon, stammered out, "Why gentlemen, this this this is no honorable duel but downright suicide. We are both certain

to be killed!"
"To be sure we will, and that's the fun of the thing," replied Smith. And he made a movement as if he would seize his adversary and drag him over the precipice. But the General could endure the agony no longer. With the first step of old Jack toward him he took to his heels, and ran away with the speed of a scared wolf, while a roar of laughter followed on the wind behind him.

To enumerate all the desperate achievements of Jack Smith would fill volumes. He fought two land speculators at once rich men, who were buying up the homes of the poor—and slew them both. He was ever foremost in campaigns against the Indians. He was a father to "Let us fight this minute!" shouted the orphan and a husband to the be-Bloody Pete, fairly beside himself with reaved widow. His own wife loved him with a deep, devoted passion. His two beautiful daughters worshiped him as a being more than mortal, and every one of his fifty slaves was always ready to lay down his life for his protection.

Marvelous phenomenon, truly! What the man of vengeance, so fierce and fearful to his foes-whose dwelling was surrounded by the bones of the dead. and the very lintels of whose doors were stained with blood-spots—who was ugly as a satyr, and hardly less hairy than a black bear—to possess a heart within his bosom notwithstanding, a heart to love, and to be adored by those blessed angels of the altar whose heaven is the hearthstone of the beloved!

He has now been dead more than twenty years, but his memory still blooms green and fresh in the souls of the poor, who, forgetting all the cruelties to others, feel only that their tenderest, truest friend has gone away from the earth,

Yes, he is gone—that most terrible duelist that the old monster Time ever saw and conquered! He was buried, by his own previous order, like some wild savage war-chief, with his rifle in his hand, and his long knife naked on his

Let no one gaze into the deep, dark night, where the dead man vanished, or gaze only with that eye of hoping, trustful love, which, self-luminous as a living star, can irradiate with eternal brilliance the mournfulest gloom—the blackness of sin—and even the sunless sable of the grave.

Feeding on One's Self.

When the human body suffers from a lack of food it practically feeds upon itself and absorbs its own substance as food. Every one knows that certain animals normally exhibit this process of feeding upon themselves under certain conditions. The humps of the camel or those of the Indian cattle visibly decrease, and may disappear altogether, if the animals are starved. A superfluous store of fat, in other words, is made use of under the exigency of hunger. So it is with the bears and other animals which hibernate or sleep through the winter's cold. The bear, which in autumn retires to winter quarters in a wellfavored condition, comes forth in spring lean and menegr. His fats have been absorbed in his nutrition, and the succeeding summer will lay the foundation of new stores of staple food to be utilized during the next winter. With man, we repeat, the phenomena of starvation are essentially similar. In the starving man the fats of the body are the first substances to disappear. The fats lose weight to the extent of 93 per cent.; next in order the blood suffers; then the internal organs, such as liver and spleen, suffer; the muscles, bones, and nervous system being the last to lose weight. In due time, also, the heat of the body decreases to such an extent that ultimately death in a case of starvation is really a case of death from loss of heat. When the temperature falls to about 30 deg. Fahrenheit death ensues. This decrease arises from the want of bodily fuel or food; but the immediate cause of the fatal ending of such a case is decrease of temperature. It is likewise a curious fact that the application of external warmth is even more effectual in reviving animals dying of starvation than a supply of food. In exhausting diseases in man, in which the phenomena are strikingly like, and, indeed, thoroughly analagous to those of starvation, the same facts are observed.—Chambers'

Journal. Do Animals Reason?

In the Penn Monthly W. W. Kinsley gives facts to show that our poor rela tions, the brutes, are endowed with the faculty of reason. A clergyman testifies that he observed a fox playing in an inclosure where there were swine and their young. At length he seized a block about as large as one of the pigs and dashed through the fence, of course without alarming the mother sow. Find ing that the hole was large enough, and that he was not pursued, he returned and carried off a pig without exciting disturbance.

Bishop Wilson knew an elephant whose blind eye was cauterized by a surgeon, causing the poor beast to yell, but curing him. By and by the other eye had to be operated upon with nitrate of silver, and they feared the elephant would fly at the same doctor; but he received him kindly, and submitted at once to the operation.

Huber one day saw a piece of comi fall in a hive, because the supports were too weak. The bees first fixed under it temporary supports, then fastened it securely to the sides of the hive, then cut away the pillars which obstructed their pathway. They probably never had such an exigency before. Instinct would never have suggested blocking up their own road to the unfilled combs and then there must have been some consultation to enlist their whole force in the work.

When to Take a Bath.

There is no practice more objectionable than to go to bed closely wrapped up in the dust and dirt that accumulate on the surface of the body during the day; nor is there anything so conducive to sound sleep as a tepid douche just before getting into bed. Many bad sleepers become the best of sleepers from the adoption of this simple rule.

TINY TRACEDY. SPASM L

He rose up in the morning—then He broke her lovely head; He was the very worst of men, That patient lady said. SPASM III.

She bought a pound of arsenic, and She put it in his beer, He said he could not understand What made him feel so queer. SPASM IIL

He died that night; his awful curse Upon her head was heard; But she declared she felt no worse— And married Major Third!

WONDERS OF SCIENCE. The Immense Glaciers of Alaska.

The study of the geology of California enabled Prof. Whitney, and others, to point out the traces of immense glaciers which at a time geologically recent had existed in the mountains of Sierra Nevada. The climate and the diminution of the rainfall, consequent upon comparatively recent geological changes, have, however, caused the disappearance of the greatest part of these, and it was not till 1870 that Mr. Clarence King discovered actual glaciers on the north side of the extinct volcano of Shasta in

Northern California. From the summit of Shasta, 14,400 feet above the sea, we look down on three considerable glaciers. One of these has a breadth of three or four miles, and sends branches four or five miles down the canon. Its thickness is estimated in places to be at least 1,800 feet, and its surface presents great crevasses, two of them 2,000 feet long, and thirty or forty feet wide. Glaciers have also been found on Mount Rainier, or Tachona, Washington Perritory, on Mount Hood, in Oregon, and in Alaska.

Much more would be known about the glaciers of Alaska but for its comparatively recent settlement, the thinness of its population even now, and the difficulty of scientific observation.

The Stickine is perhaps better known that any other river in Alaska, because of its being the way back to the Cassiar gold mines. It is about 350 or 400 miles long, and navigable for small steamers 150 miles, flowing first in a general westerly direction, through grassy, undulating plains darkened here and there with patches of evergreens, then curving southward, and receiving numerous tributaries from the north, it enters the coast range and sweeps across it to the sea through a valley more than 100 miles long, and one to three miles wide at the bottom, and from 5,000 to 8,000 feet deep, marvelously beautiful and inspiring from end to end. To the appreciative observer sailing up the river through the midst of it all, the canon for the distance of about 110 miles is a gallery of sublime pictures, an unbroken series of majestic mountains, glaciers, falls, cascades, forests, groves, flowery garden spots, grassylmeadows in endless variety of form and composition—furniture enough for a dozen Yosemites—while back of the walls, and thousands of feet above them, innumerable peaks and spires and domes of ice and snow tower grandly into the sky.

About fifteen miles above the mouth of the river you come to the first of the. great gladiers, pouring down through the forest in a shattered ice-cascade nearly to the level of the river. Here the canon is about two miles wide, planted with cottonwoods along the banks of the river, and spruce, and fir. and patches of wild rose and raspberry extend back to the grand Yosemite walls. Twelve miles back to this point a noble view is opened along the Skoot River canon—a group of glacier-laden Alps from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high, the source of the largest tributary of the

Stickine! Thirty-five miles above the mouth of the river the most striking object of all comes in sight. This is the lower expanded part of the great glacier, measuring about six miles around the snout, pushed boldly forward into the middle of the valley among the trees, while its sources are mostly hidden. It takes its rise in the heart of the range, thirty or forty miles away. Compared with this the Swiss mer de glace is a small thing. It is called the "Ice Mountain," and seems to have been regarded as a motionless mass, created on the spot, like the rocks and trees about, without venturing to guess as to how or when. The front of the snout is about 300 feet high but rises rapidly back for a few miles to

a height of about 1,000 feet. Seen through gaps of the trees growing on one of its terminal moraines, as you sail slowly along against the current, the marvelous beauty of the chasms and clustered pinnacles shows to fine advantage in the sunshine. Forbes, Tyndall, Ramsay, Merriman, Hayes, and other observers, have writ ten much about the wonderful glaciers of other parts of the world, and yet the mystery of the exact period of the origin of these great masses of ice in Alaska is seldom referred to.

A Swift Runner.

Talk about your walking matches Why, a good Indian runner can easily do his one hundred and twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours, without making any special effort, either. No tedious training in that case! One of the most interesting races in the world is that between an Apache Indian and a deer. The deer starts at full speed, making long leaps of from ten to thirty feet. At first he gains rapidly on the Indian, but the Indian follows, every now and then uttering frightful yells, but never for a moment leaving or losing the trail. The deer, when out of sight halts and looks back, but soon his pursuer comes in his sight, when he bounds on with longer leaps than at first; finally he makes for the water—spring or stream -and when he gets there he halts and drinks all he wants. Now there is no hope for him, for after he drinks he can-not run so far or leap so far. Pretty soon the Indian comes in sight again, while the tired deer rests a moment but the tired hunter never halts to drink not if his mouth is as dry as ashes, for by doing so he not only loses time, but he cannot run so fast afterward. Over hill and mountain they go, never resting, the Apache ever in hot pursuit. By-and-by the Indian sees a blood stain on a rock, where the deer has stumbled and skinged his knee or struck his nose. He knows now the race will soon be ended, and runs faster than at first, while the deer loses ground every minute. When the deer sees the Apache close upon him he stops suddenly by a rock or bush and turns. Sometimes as rian.

or even dead, from fatigue. If not dead already when the Indian seizes him by the head and hind legs, he makes but little resistance, and is dispatched with the knife. The hunter now cuts out a fine piece and eats it, taking not a moment's rest for fear of getting stiff, but puts the deer on his shoulder, or, if too heavy, a part of it, placing the rest in a secure place, and then trots back to in a secure place, and then the his camp, having traveled perhaps a thout resting. The hundred miles without resting. next day some one will take the back rail for the balance of the game.

Seven Times a Widow at Forty. For the benefit of that venturesome class of people who, like those possessed

of an irresistible desire to risk their lives among savage African tribes, wouldthe sad shipwrecks of so many of their friends notwithstanding—venture on the treacherous sea of matrimony-for their benefit, I repeat, it becomes an imperative duty for me to make known a unique chance of connubial bliss which has lately come to my notice. It is of Katharina Chasna, of Verbo, in Upper Hungary, that I speak, and let him that would secure a prize in the marriage market hasten to the land of pomade and paprika, and without a moment's delay make her his own. For time is pressing; she has often been snapped up, and will in all probability be very soon snapped up again. A wife who thoroughly understands her social duties, and who is perfeet in her paces, is, I take it, universally acknowledged to be a "desideratum;" and if the lady I have now the honor to introduce to public notice does not fulfill this condition; then nobody ever will. For, like her sister in holy writ, she has had seven husbands, and the last one has just died. Here, however, the simile comes to an end; for, instead of the sevenfold widow following her masters, Katharina Chasna is as sound as a bell, and if what is generally said be true— has but one anxiety in life, and that is to get married—"sobald als moglich!" Our heroine—surely she must be a heroine—first married at 17. She began her crusade against the opposite sex modestly enough, for she selected a shoemaker, who, however, succumbed to consumption at the end of fifteen months. He hardly lasted as long as one of his own pairs of shoes-best quality. Number two was a much-tougher customer. He entered the list at the ripe age of 87, held out 13 years, and died a fortnight after his 100th birthday. How long he would have lasted under favorable conditions is an interesting but now bootless speculation. This affair so preyed on Katharina's mind that she was fain to marry within one month for consolation, and this time it was a widower, who, however, came to a watery grave, for he died of dropsy after four years of bliss. All this ill luck was beginning to tell on Katharina's spirits, and she determined now to invest in something "warranted to last." She lent a modest ear to the burning tale of a stalwart farmer of 28, but alas! he succumbed to an "accident," almost before the expiration of the honeymoon (whether he committed suicide is not clear). I will spare you the next three husbands, the last of whom died on Wednesday. Suffice it that a fate seemed to pursue them all and hustled them one atter the other into the "great unknown," If Katharina does not marry again soon it will be her | desire for cold water, and a distressing own fault, for several suitors are after | feeling of coldness over the entire surher. Although between 40 and 45, she is still strikingly handsome, has a splendid figure, abundant black hair, and does not look a day over 35. But, ah, well a-day! she has cast her flashing eyes on a youth of 21, who is himself over head and ears in love with someone else. The Mayor of a neighboring town, a rich widower of 77, is said to have become quite childish on the subject of Katharina, and humbly mumbles his suit. She will doubtless take him out of 'pique."—Vicnna Cor. London Globe.

Sales of Public Lands.

Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, has had prepared a statement showing the number of acres of public lands disposed of for each and under the Homestead and Timber-Cultare acts during the last ten fiscal years -1871 to 1880 inclusive. From this statement it appears that there was a falling off in the number of acres disposed of in all three classes of land from 1871 to 1875-76, and that since the latter year there has been a gradual increase in the number of acres disposed of. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871 there were disposed of for cash 1,389, 982 acres, and under the Homestead acts 4,600,326 acres. The sales gradually fell off each succeeding year until 1875, when but 2,356,057 acres were disposed of under the Homestead acts, and in 1876 only 640,691 acres were sold for

Since that period there has been a gradual increase in sales and allotments, resulting in 1880 in the sale of 1,455,724 acres for cash, and the disposal of 6,070,-507 acres under the Homestead acts. The Timber-Culture law was not enacted until 1873, and under it, in 1875, 464,870 acres were disposed of. Since 1875 the same noticeable increase observed in the sales for cash and allotments under the Homestead laws had occurred in the disposal of lands under the Timber-Culture act, so that in 1880 the allotments under this law aggregated 2,129,705 acres.

Juvenile Smokers. A British physician, observing the arge number of boys under 15 years of age on the streets with cigars and pipes in their mouths, was prompted to exam-ine the breath of this class of smokers, and for that purpose seldeted thirtyeight boys between the ages of 9 and 15. In twenty-two of these cases he found various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart and more or less marked taste for strong drink. In twelve there was frequent pleeding of the nose, and twelve had slight ulceration of the mouth caused by tobacco. The doctor treated them for their ailments, but with little effect until the habit of smoking was discontinued, when breath and strength were soon restored. The effect of tobacco is creating a taste for strong drink is unquestionably very great. If the testimony of some tobacco users and medical men is of any weight, one of the most radical methods of keeping the young from being led to intemperate drinking is to deny them tobacco.—The Sanita-

soon as he stops he drops down fainting,

65 years of age, a spare habit of body, and uncommonly vigorous for his time of life, was accidentally incarcerated in a coal mine for twenty-three days, during the first few of which he had access to water strongly impregnated with iron. He then became unable to move, and had unfortunately fallen some distance from the water. In this instance, Dr. Sloane thinks that an impure atmosphere, by lowering the vital powers, might tend to slightly prolong life under circumstances of privation. The unhappy man died on the third day after his removal." In 1866, Capt. Casey, of the James Lowden, passed twenty-eight days in an open boat without food or water. He contrived, however, to drink as much rain as he could collect, and it is possible, of course, that he may have chewed fragments of his clothes. Thus, then, so far as ascertained cases go, life has actually, on one occasion, been sustained for fifty-eight days without food, but not without water. Referring to the cases which occurred during the Irish famine of 1847, Dr. Donovan says: "They described the pain of hunger as at first very acute, but said that after twenty-four hours had passed without food the pain subsided and was succeeded by a teeling of

A FIFTY-EIGHT DAYS' FAST.

A French Prisoner Who Beat Dr.

Tanner-The Phenomena of Starva-

[From the London Standard.]

Ann Moore, the famous fasting woman

of Tutbury, pretended to have lived

for eight years entirely without food.

A watch committee was appointed,

which detected the fraud in a very in-

genious manner. The bed and bedding,

with the woman in it, were placed on a

delicate weighing machine, which re-

sulted in the inevitable exposure. At

the expiration of the ninth day of this

strict watching, being warned that she

was sinking, she acknowledged her im-

posture, and admitted—which is an im-

portant fact-that, so long as the watch

upon her was but imperfect, her daugh-

ter had contrived, when washing her

face, to feed her every morning by using

towels made very wet with gravy, milk,

and other nourishing fluids, and had

also when kissing her contrived to con-

yey small portions of solid food from

mouth to mouth. Guillaume Granet, a

prisoner at Toulouse, resorted to starva-

tion to avoid punishment. For the first

seven days the symptoms were not very

remarkable. After that period he was

compelled to drink water to relieve his

raging thirst, and, after lingering on in

terrible agony, he died in convulsions on

the fifty-eighth day. The case is re-

ported by Van Swieten. There is no

doubt as to its truth, and it shows that

up to the present, at any rate, Dr. Tan-

ner has at the most only done what

others have done before him. Viterbi, a Corsican, condemned to death for the

assassination of Frediani, resolved to

starve himself to death. He died on the

twenty-first day. He, too, occasionally

moistened his mouth with water. The

medical details of his case, which are

very horrible, will be found in Paris'

"Medical Jurisprudence." Of actual

staryation, the most remarkable exam-

ple is, perhaps, that reported by Dr. Sloane, of Ayr. "A man, some

weakness and sinking, experienced principally in the epigastric region, accompanied with insatiable thirst, a strong face of the body. In a short time the face and limbs became horribly enjaciated, the eyes acquired a most peculiar stare; the skin exhaled peculiar and offensive fector, and was covered with a brownish, filthy-looking coating, almost as indelible as varnish. This he was at first inclined to regard as incrusted filth, but further experience convinced him that it was a secretion poured out from the exhalants on the surface of the body. The sufferer tottered in walking like a drunken man; his voice became weak, like that of a person in cholera; he whined like a child, and burst into tears on the slightest occasion. In 1cspect to the mental faculties, their prostration kept pace with the general wreck of bodily power; in many there was a state of imbecility; in some almost complete idiotism; but in no instance was there dilirium or mania, which is often described as a consequence of protracted abstinence among shipwrecked

mariners."

The Lord's Prayer. As indicating the changes which the English language has undergone during the last six centuries, some old English forms of the Lord's prayer possess a curions interest:

A. D. 1258.

"Fader ure in heune, halceweids beoth thi neune, cumue thi kuperichs thi wille booth idon in houne and in, The energch daw bried gif us thilk dawe. And worzif ure dettes as vi vorziten ure dettoures. And leno us nought into temptation, but delyver of uvel. Amen.

A. D. 1300. "Fadir our in hevene, Halewyd by the name, thy kingdom come. Thy wille be done as in he vene and in erthe. Oure urche dayes bred give us to-day, And forgive us cure dettes as we forgive our dettoures. And lede us not into temptation. Bote delyvere us of yvel,

л. р. 1582.

Amen.'

"()vr father which art in heaven, sanctified he thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven in earth also. Grue vs to-day our super substantial bread. And lead us not into temptation. But deliuer us from evil. Amen.

а. р. 1611. "Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Giene us this day our dayly bread. And forgive us our debts as wo forgine our debtors. And lede vs not into temptation, but deliner vs from euil. For thine is the kingdome, and the power and the glory for euer.

Amen.' An English curate happened to preach on the wages of sin, and to make some uncomplimentary references to the prodigal son. A young scapegrace in the congregation functed the sermon was nimed at himself. He horsewhipped the

curate the next day.

An infallible remedy for a rusting teakettle, says an exchange, is to brown coffee in it. A thorough washing of soap and water will remove all the odor and smoke of the coffee, and leave the kettle smooth and free from rust.

[Written for The Chicago Ledger.] THE "MITTEN,"

BY J. W. HATTON.

- I read your letter, Daisy— Bead it o'er and o'er; It almost drove me crazy, But "I'll think of thee no more!"
- It is your wish, and, surely,
 "A foolish love" like mine,
 "Born of fancy" purely,
 Should "never hope" for thine.
- But, bless your soul! I could not, Could not help it, dear;
 But, knowing all, I'll strive not
 To "shed a single tear!"
- But, having loved sincerely, "Tis kind o" " hard to part;" Indeed, it wounds severely-Almost breaks my heart!
- The man you're going to wed les far below your station— Has the reddest kind of head!

I hope you will be happy;
May children bless your home—
Have freckles, like their paps,
And heads as hard to comb.
GOLUMBIA, Mo.

[Written for The Chicago Ledger.] "DESAVING WIDDY."

How Peter Mulrooney Married Her.

Some two years subsequent to my parting with Peter Mulrooney I chanced to fall in with him again in rather an unexpected manner. Business of some importance having taken me to the city, I was traversing pretty rapidly one of its meaner streets, when I heard inyself suddenly hailed by name in an accent peculiarly Irish; and, turning round, discovered Peter approaching me with his usual loping gart. He was so altered in his habiliments from the pictare I vividly retained in my memory of the blundering, blarneying Irishman who took my cow to market, that if it had not been for his voice I dare say I should have passed him without recognition. But the voice—that voice—it was Peter's peculiar shibboleth.

Mr. Mulrooney, whom I only remembered in a bluish-gray coat, a light, flex-ible hat, and thick brogans, was now dressed in a threadbare suit of black, a silk hab with the crown sunk in and well worn at the edges, and a pair of thin dress boots elaborately patched. With his coat buttoned up to the chin, and his greasy hat thrust jauntily on one side of his head, he reminded me more of one of those needy actors, whose personal appearance is so often stereotyped as of this fashion in the novels of the day. My words naturally took the color of my

"Why, Mulrooney," said I, "is that you? What are you playing now?" "Faix, Mr. Urbin," he replied, "it's little ye'd be afther guessin' if ye thryed ever so much. Sure it's a grate gintleman I am since I left sarvice an' set up for myself."

"A gentleman! What sort of a gentleman, Peter?"

"Misther Mulrooney, if ye plase." said he, correcting my familiarity with one of his droll looks. "Och, but it's a rare country this is, anyway! Beyant the wather it was Pether here an' Pether there, till sorra a bit I know'd of any other name but Pether. But here, the conversation of the ladies an' gintlemen is illigant in the extrame, and the grate politishuners, in their correspondence wid me, write the beautifullest letters. shuperscribin' thom, 'Misther Mulrooney, Esquire. Faix! it bates Bannagher, any how, an' that's not sayin' a great deal.

"I am glad to hear you are getting along in the world so famously." "Aisey, sir, aisey. Lashins of aitin' and dhrinkin' without any constitueshunal objections. It's mighty little work I have to do any way. I am a

profishunal gintleman, Mr. Urbin, an-"Oh, Mister Mulrooney!" "Arrah, sir, but it's thrue as the day! It's a politishuner I am, wid a grate

janius for fightin'! Och! but it's wonderful busy they kape me lecshun days knockin' down the inimy.' "Which party do you call the inimy?"

"Sorra a bit I know," said Peter, shrugging his shoulders; then, casting toward me one of his queer, side-long looks, he added, "I'm thinkin, sir, 'tis the Pat-riotic party meself does belong

"And so you get well paid, and well fed for your services, do you?"
"If promises 'ud fatten a man, I'd be as big as the prize ox, that I would. But sure they'll kape some of them, I think; and then it's to be a magisther I am, and dale out the law to the vagabones. Och, 'tis a beautiful

"A magistrate? Can you read and write?'

"Ayeh! What 'ud I be good for if I couldn't?" said Peter, evasively. "Sorra bit it matthers; 'tis a sthrong mark I make, and that's not also to rub out, anyway."

"Take my advice, Mulrooney, and go to work. Ditch, dig cellars, break stones upon a road—do anything rather than suffer yourself to be made the tool of designing men, who will use your services so long as they are beneficial to them, and east you off as soon as their ambitious projects are achieved. Now, as for a living, it is very easy for you, being a single man-

"It's married that I am!" said Peter,

groaning. "Married!" I exclaimed, "and in your circumstances? What folly!"

"Troth ye may say that, yer Honor," said Peter, penitently. "But Misthress Connolly was a widdy. Och, but 'tis the desayingest craythurs they are all the world over. Ayeh," he continued turning toward me with a look of half-humorous sorrow, "'twas a wild cow I druy to

market that time, Misther Urbin." "Was she a countrywoman of yours?"

"Does your Honor be thinkin' 'tis an Ameriky woman could chate me in that way?' said Peter, indignantly. "Sure, 'tisn't in the likes of them to do the

"But how came this about, Peter?" "Aych! bad luck's soon tould. I boorded wid her."

"And so, Irishman-like, you must needs tall in love with the landlady and court her."

"It's mighty little love I had for big Misthress Connolly, anyway. As for the coortin', 'tis a natheral failin' o' mine to be spakin haft words to the faymales of a family; and sure it was nadeful beside, to kape Misthress Connolly's can betther it. But ye must confess some way, until the last proved perfect. mind as aisy as an ould shoe while I that you married me last night, and that Having no other object in life, he killed

"And that is the way you came to be married, is it?"

"Ayeh, sir, 'tis the sthrangest thing Och, Michael Connolly, why did ye die? Bad cess to me that iver I should live to be desaved by a fat woman of 50. But, sure, the quarters wor so pleasant, Misther Urbin." continued Peter, apologetically, "and Misthress Connolly so tinderly interestin' wid her heart bruk into pieces wid the sorrow that was in it -oh! but 'tis strong enough now-that I thought it 'nd be a marciful interposiuon to comfort her anyhow."

"And so you courted her, I suppose?" "Och, but it was a pretty sight to see the way I did it," replied Peter, with one of his rich laughs. "Twas the beautifullest specimen of the effects of blarney that has been seen since St. Pathrick put his comether apon the sarpints.".

"What could you expect, then, but marriage, as a consequence?"
"Faix, it's little I thought about it at all, and less I liked it. Sure I tould the

ould woman I was a single man, and swore by the pipers that I intended to remain so," "Then you should never have sought

to gain her affections; it would have been cruel to serve the poor creature so, and desert her afterward. "Affections? Musha! 'tis her affec-

tions wor moldy many a long day ago!" exclaimed Peter. "Well, you married her at all events."

said I, impatiently. "Faix, I dunno; but I does be thinkthere wor some of the ould counthry people at the house, and we talked about

the ould times, and afther a while there was lashuns of whisky put on the table, and we talked, and dhrinked again, till it's my sarious opinion that my sinses left me intirely, and niver came back till I found meself in bed nixt mornin, mighty oneasy in my mind, and wondhering how I got into Misthress Counolly's room instead of my own. While I was schaming out an apology, who should come to the door but Misthress

Connolly herself. " Misther Murooney,' sez she, wid a deep blush, 'how do you find yerself this mornin'?'

"Pretty well, thank ye, mem, sez I barring the dhryness of my mouth. oarring the diryless of my mouth.

''Is it dhry ye are?' sez she, as saft
as butther. 'Faix, that's aisy mended
anyhow. Would you like a dhrop of
sperits, Misther Mulrooney?'

"'Deed an' I would, av it be plasin' ye, Misthress Connolly, sez L

"'Och, Pether, dear, sure it's Misthress Mulrooney you must call me now, sez

"'I'd be placed to call ye anything that's decent and proper, acushla, sez I, tinderly, for the thirst was conshuming

"'Oh, but it's the quare man ye are," sez she, laughin'. 'Sure I was in luck he day ye came to boord at my house.' "'Ye may say that,' suz I, 'for I am gintleman of an anshent family, an'

it's not always ye're favored wid the ike. Misthress Connolly.' "' 'Mulrooney,' sez she, correcting me. "'Mem?' sez I

"'Ye must call me Mulrooney now," "'Wid all me heart,' sez I, 'if ye like the name betther nor yer own; but

'tis not a marryin' man I am.' "'Troth, Pether dear,' sez she, 'I hope ye'll niver be afther marryin' a

second time. "'Faix, an' it's little I'll be thinkin' about marriage, first or second, sez I. "'Och! wirra, wirra!' sez she, 'only to hear him! As if he didn't give Father

Hennessy a good silver dollar for makin' us man and wife last night.' "'Misthress Connolly,' sez I, starin' wid amazement, 'sure it's jokin' ye are.' "'Not a bit av it, Pether dear,' sez she, laughin', and holdin' up a slip of paper, 'by the same token that this is

the certificate of the priest that I hould in my hand.' "'Be my sowl, then,' sez I, 'Misthress Connolly, ye may call the certifi-cate yer husband, for sorra a thing will

I have to do wid it.' "'Mulrooney!' sez she, 'do you deny the ring upon my finger?'
"'Sorra a bit I care about the goold

ring,' sez I, jumpin' out of bed. 'Will it be pleasin' ye to go out of the room while I dress myself.

"'Och. I'll lave ye, wid all my heart, sez she, snatchin' up my clothes. But it's little ye'll have to dress wid till ye come to yer sinses, Pether Mulrooney.' "And by this, and by that, Misther Urbin, she tuck my garments under her

arm, and wint out and locked the door, lavin' me in the empty room wid my-self. 'Tear and ages!' sez I to myself, when she was goin', 'tis chated I am in-tirely; but maybe 'tis only funnin' she is afther all. Ayeh! what'll I do? 'Tis a great comfort there's a bed in the room. Shure she won't starve me; mighty onasey I am, anyhow, and that's thrue.

"So you went to bed again. Well, what came next?"

"Twelve mortial hours I laid there, widout atin' or dhrinkin'; and then Misthress Connoily knocked at the door.

" 'Pether, dear,' sez she. "'Oh! von murtherm' woman,' sez L 'Tis kult I am with the hunger.'

"Am I Misthress Mulrooney?" sez she, spakin' through the kay-hole. | 'Am I yer lawful wife?'
"'Be my faix, it's blue-molded I'll be

before I say so, Biddy Connolly.' "Biddy Mulrooney!' sez she. ""Connolly! sez L "'Mulrooney!' sez she.

"'Go to the divil!' s z L "'The top of the marain' to ye, Pether,' sez she, and will that she wint away. 'Twas pitch dark, Misther Ur

bin, when she came again.
"'Is it wake ye are wid the hunger, Pother dear?' sez she. "Give me my clothes, Misthress Cal-

nolly, sez I, faintly. "Tis Biddy Mulrooney that is spakin' to ye, Pether dear,' sez she. 'Would yo like coffee-tay or tay-tay, wid hot mate and pittaties? Shure there's plinty of 'em down-stairs, Pether darlint, barrin' the fear I have that your mind's

disordered.' ""Sure it 'ud be the wondher av it wasn't, wid the bad tratement I've had, Misthress Connolly, sez L

"'Troth, Pether dear,' sez she, tinderly, 'it'll be a blessed day for me whin I | too long, too short, or uncomfortable in

"'Let me out,' sez I, 'or I'll die the

night!' ""Deed, Pether achora, it 'ud be plasin' to me to do it av ye wor in yer right head; but the time's not come yet, I see,' sez she; and, wid that, downstairs she trotted agin.

"Och, but I suffered wid the hunger pain, Misther Urbin, till I could bear it no longer. I knocked at the door, and called out: 'Misthress Connolly, Misthress Connolly, let me spake to ye. "'There is no Misthress Connolly now,' sez a dirthy little colleen from the

outside; 'shure she was married last night, and her name's Mulrooney.' ""Tell Biddy Mul — Mulrooney to

come here, thin, sez I. Och, but I choked to spake it. Afther a little while

I heard her comin' up the stairs.
"'Did you call, Pether darlint?' sez the fat old desaver.

"'Troth, I believe I did,' sez L "'What'll I do for ye, husband?" "'It's starvin' I am,' sez I

""Was I married last night?" sez she. "'Sorra a bit I know,' sez L "'Spake out, Pether dear; I don'thear ye,' sez she.

" 'Tear an ages! yes!' sez I. "'Didn't ye marry me yerself, Pether?"

"'Divil a one o' me knows, sez L "" What do ye say, Pether dear?" sez

"'Shure, Father Hennessy knows I did,' sez I, desperately; and wid that the door was flung open, and wid a loud in' 'twas she married me. One night laugh in comes Misthress Mulrooney, wid Father Hennessy, and half a dozen acquaintances, and throws herself into my arms and begs my pardin over and over again. And that is the way, Misther Urbin, I was desayed into marryin' Misthress Conrooney-Mulrooney I mane.

> Spontaneous Combustion. "That animal bodies are liable to spontaneous combustion," says Prof.

Weissman, "is a fact which was well-known to the ancients. Many cases have been adduced as examples, which were no doubt merely cases of individuals who were highly susceptible to strong electrical excitation." A certain gentleman, known to the professor, on a cold, keen winter night, retired to his chilly sleeping-room. He had worn silk stockings over his woolen ones during the day. On undressing for bed, as he drew off his silk stockings, he heard a sharp, crackling noise, but paid no special attention to it. In the morning, on looking for his stockings, he found them consumed to ashes, without having set fire to the chair on which they were laid. Still more wonderful and awful is the assurance that the wife of Dr. Treilas, physician to the late Archbishop of Toledo, Spain, emitted inflammable perspiration of such a nature that when the ribbon she wore was taken from her

and exposed to the cold air it instantly took fire, and flashed with sparks of fire like a lively "Roman candle." And Prof. Hafmester, in the "Berlin Transactions," 1875, records a case of the same nature respecting a peasant, whose linen took fire, whether it was laid up in a box, when wet or hung up in the open air. A case of this kind recently occurred at the abattoir in Jersey City. During the recent spell of hot weather one of the workmen threw on his bluelinen blouse, smoking with perspiration.

It was hung up in the ice-house. In a

few minutes it burst into a corruscation of sparks and literally consumed itself. One of the most remarkable cases of spontaneous combustion on record is that of the Countess Cornelia Zangari and Bandi, of Cesena, Italy. The lady, who was in the sixty-second year of her age, retired to bed in her usual health. Here she spent about three hours in familiar conversation with her maid and in saying her prayers, and, having at last fallen asleep, the door of her chamber was shut. As the maid was not summoned at the usual hour she went into the bedroom to summon her mistress, but, receiving no answer, she opened the window and saw the corpse on the floor in the most dreadful condition. At the distance of four feet from the bed there was a heap of ashes; part of the body was half burnt, the stockings remaining uninjured; most of the body was reduced to ashes. The sir in the room was charged with floating soot (animal carbon). The bed was not injured. From an examination of all the circumstances of the case it was generally supposed that an internal combustion had takén place; that the lady had risen from her bed to cool herself, and that on

the way to open the window the com-

bustion had overpowered her and con-

sumed her body by a process in which

no flame was produced which could ig-

nite the furniture on the floor.

Paper Barrels. A company in Connecticut make barrels, kegs and cans from paper pulp, which is done wholly by pressure by screw or toggle joint, or both combined. The barrel is made on a shape or form to make the inside, and outside of this is another to make the outside, the inner form being hinged in sections to admit of its folding on itself for the removal of the barrel; the outer form contracts by the action of screws, self-operating, during the process of shaping the barrels. One machine is capable of producing 200 barrels per day. The heads of the barrels are produced by similar means, but on a much simpler machine, These are disks with a rim slightly projecting on one face. In some cases both heads are cemented in and straightened by an iron hoop at each end. When removed from the machines the barrels, kegs, heads, etc., are placed in a kiln or drying room, where they remain from three to twenty-four hours, according to size and degree of heat admitted to the room. The barrels are coated inside when required by a resistant varnish. and are painted or varnished outside. They are adapted for hour, sugar and any dry substances, for kerosene, lard, or any liquid, and kegs are made for powder, and cans for other materials. The vessels are said to be practicably indestructible, cannot leak, are light and easily handled.

An eccentric Englishman, long a resi dent of Paris, has just committed suicide, after having devoted twenty years to a strange mania. Every six months he had a coffin made for himself. Each was "THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT."

A Curious Account of the Origin of the Well-Known Nursery Story. As the occupations and pleasures of childhood produce a powerful impression on the memory, it is probable almost every reader who has passed his infantile day in an English nursery recollects the delight with which he repeated that puerile, jingling legend, "The House that Jack Built." Very few, however, says a writer in the London Congregational Magazine, are at all aware of the original form of its composition, or the particular subject it was designed to illustrate. Fewer still would suspect that it is only an accom-modated and altered translation of an ancient paralolical hymn sung by the Jews at the least of the Passover, and commemorative of the principal events in the history of that people. Yet such is actually the fact. The original, in the Chaldee language, is now lying before me, and I will here furnish them with a literal translation of it, and then add the interpretation as given by P. N. Lebrecht, Leipsic, 1731. The hymn itself is found in Sepher Haggadah, vol-

1. A kid, a kid, my father bought' For two pieces of monoy: A kid, a kid.

2. Then came the cat and ate the kid That my father bought For two pieces of money:

3. Then came the dog, that bit the cat, That ate the kid, That my father bought For two pieces of money. A kid, a kid.

Then came the staff, and beat the dog, That but the cat, That ate the kid, That my father be For two pieces of money:

5. Then came the fire, and burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That but the cat,
That are the kid, That my father bought

Then came the water and quenched the fire That burned the staff, That beat the dog, That bit the cat, That ate the Rid, That my father bought

For two pieces of money:
A kid, a kid. Then came the ox, and drank the water, That quenched the fire, That burned the staff, That beat the dog.
That bit the cat.
That ate the kid.
That ary father bought For two pieces of money:
A kid, a kid.

Then came the butcher and slew the ox, That death the water, That quenched the fire, That burned the staff, That beat the dog, That bit the cat. That ute the kid, That my father bough

Then came the angel of death and killed the

butcher, That slew the ox. That quenched the fire. That burned the staff, That beat the dog, That bit the cat, That ate the kid. That my father bought

For two pieces of money; 10. Then came the Holy One, blessed be Hs, And killed the angel of death, That killed the butcher, That elev the ox. That death the water, That quenched the fire That burned the staff,

That beat the dog, That but the cat, That my father bought For two pieces of money; A kid, a kid.

The following is the interpretation:

1. The kid, which is one of the pure animals, denotes the Hebrews. The father by whom it was purchased is Jehovah, who represents himself as sustaining this relation to the Hebrew nation. The pieces of money signify Moses and Aaron, through whose mediation the Hebrews were brought out of

2. The cat denotes the Assyrians, by whom the ten tribes were carried into captivity.

3. The dog is symbolical of the Baby-4. The staff signified the Persians.

5. The fire indicates the Grecian empire under Alexander the Great. 6. The water betokens the Roman, or the fourth of the great monarchies to whom the Jews were subjected.

7. The ox is a symbol of the Saracens, who subdued Palestine, and brought it under the chaliphate. 8. The butcher that killed the ox de-

notes the crusaders by whom the Holy Land was wrested out of the hands of the Saracens. 9. The angel of death signifies the Turkish power, by which the land of

Palestine was taken from the Franks, and to whom it is still subject. 10. The commencement of the tenth stanza is designed to show that God will take signal vengeance on the Turks, immediately after whose overthrow the Jews are to be restored to their own land, and live under the government of their long-expected Mes-

He Preferred the Gout. In the following written prescription, addressed by a medical man, resident at

Roemershausen, in the district of Cassel, to one of his patients, will be found a new and somewhat remarkable cure for gout: "I have measured your baptismal name, and assured myself quite exactly that it exhibits fully an inchlength of gout. This is deplorable; but, if you have faith in my treatment, I propose, with God's help, to cure your malady for as long as you shall live. This I shall do on the 15th, 16th and 17th of the month. But, ere those days arrive, I shall have mitigated your sufferings. This is what you will have to do upon the days in question. You must not drink too much milk in your coffee nor eat pork; upon no account must you step across water, nor, indeed, meddle in any way with that liquid. Keep yourself nice and warm, preferably in bed; the more rapidly will you get better. You may drink a little water, but it must be drawn by somebody else. But, whatever may be promised to you in the meantime, have nothing to do with it. Nothing will do you any good but my treatment." The recipient of this extraordinary prescription, like a late distinguished nobleman, who had tried a certain novel wine recommended to him as an effectual means of warding off his hereditary disease, replied, in effect, "I prefer the gout."—London PHOTOGRAPHS.

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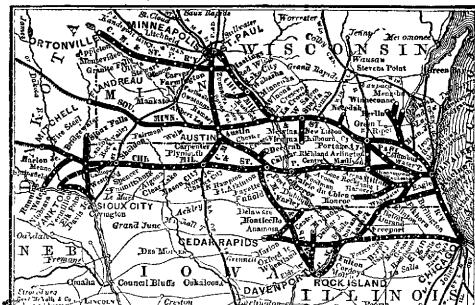
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TY C A. LOUNSBERRY. TRIBUNE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

EERLY, One Year, -

Three Months

ADVERTISING RATES. Local and foreign business notices,/10 ccuts per line, of Nonparcil type, each insertion. Ten

lines to the inch Professional cards, four lines or less, \$10 регапвии. er annual.

Advertisements in column of "Wants." "For ale," "For Rent, etc., 10 cents per line each Legal notices at regular statute rates.

Original poetry \$1 per line. For contract rates of display advertising apply at this office or send for advertising rate card.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1880. _____

For Delegate to Compress. FRANK R. PETTIGREW. For Territorial (wanted), John F. Williace. For Territorial Legislature, D. P. Wells For Dis rict Attorney,

MEPCBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

W F Ball

For Sheriff + For Register of Deces-M. c. Skongrass.

For Treasurer - H. G. Co. KENDALL. For Sapt. Schools-WM. McCrory. For Coronot -- W. A. Bentley.

For Assessor WM, Woods. For Probate Judge-DAVID STEWART.

For Surveyor - Jous Bowes. For County Commissioners-John J. STEEN. JOHN YEGEN. For Justices of the Peace--

DAYID STEWART, WW. M. FALCONER, LO STEVENS, Gro. II. GLASS 3 HENRY R WARD. For County Constables - John Murray, M O'BRIEN. W. H. STEMPSON, LAWKENCE MOORE. Peten Cox

VOTERS. .

Be on hand when the polls are about to be open and see that good and true men, whether democrats or republicans, are selected to fill any vacancies that may occur in the judges of election. Let every man entitled to vote have an opportunity to do so and see that his vote is counted as it is east. Watch it you do not pray and see that no opportunity to reverse the will of the people is given to anybody

SEND IN THE RETURNS.

Send THE TRIBUNE the returns from every precinct at the earliest possible moment after election. From up country by mail; from the railroad points by to vote and who has not been challenged telegraph. Any reasonable bill for this by another is guilty of a misdemeanor. service will be promptly paid. The fa- Section eighty six provides severe penalyor will be appreciated beside.

FARMERS, mechanics and laboring men should see that John F. Wallace is on their ticket for the Council.

Ir you want a live man in the Legislature vote for E. P. Wells, of Stutsman County, and this district will not be negleeted.

Mr. Walsack, the republican candi date for the council, made a very effective speech at Mandan Saturday night. Mr. Waltace talks right to the point, never talks anything he does not mean and never wastes words. He is as square as a man can be in every act and thought.

FARMEAS, mechanics and laboring men should see that John F. Wallace is on their ticket for the Council.

1 VAUDERBILT rays the Republicans have legislated him out of two million dollars a year by reducing interest on the bonds he heads from seven to four percent. He thinks if that is helping the rich at the experse of the poor that they had better take the balance of his interest money and give it to the western farmer.

Ir you want a live man in the Legisla ture vote for E. P. Wells, of Statsman County, and this district will not be negleeted.

THE Deadwood republican candidates were requested by the central committee of Lawrence county to repudiate a nomination tendered them by a people's convention. They did so believing that they could not consistently accept but in this county we have a member of the territo-Hal central committee running in opposition to a candidate of lus party.

democratic party discourages all these when in absolute power. The republican party is a party of progress and of liberality toward its opportunity. FARMERS, mechanics and laboring men should see that John F. Wallace is on their ticket for the Council. of every citizen, no matter what is his race, sationality, or previous condition. It no privileged class. Every one has the opportunity to make himself all he is capable *1.31

PORTER WARNER and others on the regular republican ticket in Lawrence county were required to withdraw their names from a ticket put into the field by an independent outfit, by the republican committee. The republicans in that county are making a square fight to redeem the county from ring rule and do not intend to permit a division of their force or allow their candidates to chase after any side-show illusions.

Ir you want a live man in the Legislature voie fort E. P. Wells, of, Stutsman County and this district will not be no glect. 4.,

The republicans have made a thor- ride for days without seeing a school ough canvass of the county and have house; in the north school houses are listed every legal voter entitled to cast found at almost every cross road. In the republicans for superintendent of public

a false count or other funny work at the will be prosecuted. Those inclined to by the chivalrous fighters of the South. indulge a disposition that would lead who fought to enslave the blacks, de- of his party. them in that direction should remember grade white labor and to build up an aris. the fate of Limpy Jack. The same judge a tocracy as heartless as that of the old -Barnes-is still on deck.

FARMERS, mechanics and laboring meh should see that John F. Wallace is on their ticket for the Council.

CRIMES AGAINST THE TIVE PRANCHISE.

Every person who procures, aids, assists, counsels, or advises another to give his vote, knowing that such person is disexceeding \$500 nor less than \$50, and by imprisonment in the county jail not ekceeding one year. And every person who procures or counsels another to enter any town, ward or election district for the pur- his intention to become such, and shall pose of giving his vete at an election, have taken an oath to support the constitute wires the day following the republiknowing that such person is not entitled to vole is guilty of a misdemeaner, and who have been declared by law to be citi- Washington, D. C. B.-Coi. R. G. Ingersoll, Washington, D. C. Bo you recollect an old every person who, at any election know- zens of the territory, and shall have comingly votes or offers to vote in any elde plied with the provisions of any law tion district in which he does not reside which is now or may in future be in force or in which he is not authorized by , law to vote is guilty of a misdemeanor. So reads sections 66, 67, and 68 Penal Code

Section sixty-four provides that every person who votes more than once at any election, or who offers to vote at any election, or who offers to vote after having once voted either in the same or in another election district shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$200, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, and section sixty-five provides that every person knowing himself not to be a qualified voter, who votes or offers to vote at any election, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

Section seventy-seven provides that every person who wilfully, by unlawful arrest, by force and violence, or by threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent an elector from freely giving his vote at any election, or employs either of such means to hinder him from voting, or to cause him to vote for any person pr candidate, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than fifty dollars.

wilfully receives a vote from any (person

who has been challenged without exact-

ing proof of his right or who wilfully

omits to challenge any person whom he

knows or suspects not to be duly entitled

ties for judges or clerks who fail to bo

their duty or who connive in any manuer

at traud. Section eighty-seven provides

fine and imprisonment for every attempt

to bribe any judge, clerk, canvassor, or

other officer of any election to omit to do

any official duty or to do any wrong. Sec-

tion eighty eight forever distranchises

any person guilty of violating sections

fitty-six and fifty-seven of this law. Sec-

tion filty-six provides that every person

who, by offering to give or by giving a

bribe, to any elector or who by menace or

any other corrupt means, either directly

or indirectly attempts to influence such

elector in giving his vote at any election,

and every elector entitled to vote at such

election who shall take or receive such

bribe, shall be punished by fine not ex-

ceeding one thousand dollars and not less

than one hundred dollars, and be impris-

oned in the county jarl not exceeding obt

year and not less than three mouths, and

m addition under section eighty-eight he

Section fifty-seven relates to loaning by

promising to loan, or giving or promis-

ing to give, any money or any article of

value to influence an elector to vote in

any particular way, and provides substan-

tially the same penalties as section fiffy

six while under section eighty-eight these

who violate those two sections are in ad

dition to the penalties therein provided

If you want a live man in the Legisla-

ture vote for E. P. Wells, of Stutsman

County, and this district will not be he-

as between the existing parties, because it osters the production of the field and farm and

mapulaciones, and it encourages the generaled ucution of the poor as well as the rich. The

of progress and of therainy toward his oppo-nents. It encourages the poor to strive to let ter their condition, the Ignorant to educate their children, to enable them to compete success ul-ly with their more fertunate associates, and in

And he might have added that it favors

internal improvements which gives back

to the laboring men the revenues gath-

ered from the rich. It favors protecting

the industries of the country, not in the

interest of capital but in the interest of

laboring men. It favors the extension of

railroads which will open new countries

and new industries. The republican

party builds churches and schools, builds

railreads and improves highways. Where

the greatest republican majorities are

there will be found a happy and prosper-

ous people. In the solid South one may

is/focever disfranchised.

forever difranchised.

precinct where their vote is offered. Men traveling or working on the steam. Section eighty-five provides that every boats or railroads cannot legally vote judge who wittully excludes any vote where they happen to touch on election duly tendered knowing that the person orday. See the penalty for illegal voting. fering the same is entitled to vote or who

FARMERS, mechanics and laboring men

should see that John F. Wallace is on

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE

election, who is a citizen of the United

States, or who has declared upon his oath

relationg to the registration of voters,

shall be entitled to vote, and all persons

possessing the qualification, mentioned in

this section, and who have resided in the

however, that persons shall vote in the

precincts where they reside and not else-

not vote in this county without being sub-

where, can not legally vote in this county.

The men working on the dock or else-

where in the county, who have not been

in the territory nanety days; in the coun-

vote in this county.

en elsewhere.

Section forty-seven, chapter twenty-sev.

their ticket for the Council.

ture vote for E. P. Wells, of Stutsman county, and this district will not be ne-

MARATTA AND THE CHURCH. much church and state, and two little the republicans believe they will be able to endorse the Fenian raids or officially express sympathy because we had just collected fifteen million dollars of old England for the sympathy she extended to our insurgents during the war. Congress did right to refuse an appropriation for the "Little Sisters," and possibly wrong to vote aid to the Woman's Aid Society. Congress has given for the benefit of the public schools one-eighteenth of the public domain, and the states provide for them by liberal appropriations. Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Turks, Chinamen and Negroes, are alike, taxed to sustain them, and all have an equal

mght to participate in their benefits. Many Catholics, as well as some Protestants, prefer the schools sustained by the church; and many Protestants educafe their children in the Catholic schools of the country, preferring them to the public schools, but it would be alike unfair to take the public money to support a Cathelic convent or a Campbellite col-

The question is seldom asked whether those we engage to lo business for us are

Catholics or Protestants. The noblest trait in character is love for one's fellow men. We find it in Catholic organizations for the relief of the sick and suffering. We find it in their Father Matthew societies, in their immt | routes, with | schellules of arrivals and gration societies, and in their church

The Protestants show equal zeal, though they lack organization in their Woman's Aid Societies, in their Christian Associ- other necessary information will be fur-GEN. GRANT says: "I am republidan attons and Bible Societies, in their mission work at home and abroad; in their Sunday schools and prayer meetings and in their temperance organizations. In the past many have sacrificed life rather than surrender their convictions, and the church to-day is as carnest and true as it ever was and is a power for good in the would be repeated. God has blessed th. churches by raising them above politics, and he is no friend to them who seeks to bring the church issue into politics. THE TRIBUNE does not envy the man whose head or heart leads him to introduce in American politics religious or nationality issues. Our greatest strength is in liberty of conscience and in a mixed, plain and unpretentious people. This was the counsel of Washington and the fathers of the republic.

This in reply to Capt. Maratta's reasons given in the Spn for being a demo-

WM. McCrory was nominated by the

his ballot in the several voting precincts, north the laboring man is recognized by schools, but understanding that he deand they do not intend to allow repeating, his employers, as an equal, and is treated clined the nomination on account of accordingly. In the South the white la. probable absence from the county his polls. They only ask a square vote and borer is rated below the negro. The name was dropped from the ticket last fair counts. Repeaters and illegal voters | Northern soldiers were styled mudsills | week. He is the republican candidate, however, and should receive the full vete

MR. PETTIGREW will be elected. During the next two years Dakota will be admitted as a state or divided. If divided Bismarck may be the capital of the new territory. In any event the man to be elected to congress two years hence will be a republicant Delegations to the nominating conventions are based on the republican vote for delegate. Bismarck's en, general statutes of Dakota reads as fol- importance in that convention depends lows: "Every male person above the upon the vote this fall for the republican age of twenty-one years, who shall have candidate for congress. Nothing is lost qualified, shall be punished by fine not been a resident of the territory ninety by giving him a full vote. Much may be days, twenty days in the county and five gained by doing so. Then let every man days in the precinct, next preceding the | who cares for this section of Dakota or its future vote for Mr. Pettigrew.

THE following messages passed over

tution of the United States, and persons can victories in Indiana and Ohio: book published a long long time ago, called the Bible? Can you find a copy? If so, read the 125th psalm, verse 2. MARSHALL JEWELL. Washington, D. C. Oct. 13.—Hon. Magshall Jewell: Good for the Bible. I congratulate you on the evidence of your splendid management. The inauguration of Garfield has commenced.

R. G. Ingersoll.

The passage alluded to reads as follows: "Then was our mouth filled with laughter, territory nine months, shall be elligible and our tongue with singing; then said to any office in said territory. Provided, they unto the heathen, the Lord hath done great things for them." LET the independent voter who wants This is the only section in the statutes

to check any evil that can be reached by that governs this subject and under this | ballot go to the polis and scratch a ticket | law men who have families residing in until it suits him. All attempts to acother cities, states or territories cannot complish anything in the way of reform outside of the great political parties fail. River men having families residing at Rebuke bad nominations by scratching, St. Louis, Yankton, or other points, can not by getting yourself outside your party organization. | It takes too long to get ject to the penalties for illegal voting giv- back again. Let the dissatisfied democrats either vote the straight republican Railroad men who have families living | ticket or scratch on their own the objecat Jamestown, Fargo, St. Paul, or else-tionable candidates

Every man on the republican ticket is qualified for the position for which he was selected. Every man is good and ly twenty days, and in the precinct five true, Ward, Opykendall, Snodgrass, and days cannot legally vote, nor can they it all of them, and if elected they will serve they have families elsewhere than in the the county with honor to themselves and credit to the county.

What can a democrat do in a legislature where nearly all are republicans? There is scarcely a district in the territory that will bot return republican IF you want a live man in the Legisla- members, and in order to take our true position in the territory this district ought to be represented by republicans.

THE independents are still active, and believe they will make fearful inroads Religion and politics never mix well, into the heretofore invincible democracy The trouble with Ireland seems to be too of this county, and because of their work done by government in the interest of the to win on a partical of their ticket. Let laboring classes. Congress did right not levery man who wishes to see this, vote the straight repullican ticket.

MAIL LETTINGS.

Notice to Contractors.

Post Office Decartment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1880. Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. in of January 10, 1881, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the Territory of Dakota from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882. Lists of departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all mshed upon spplication to the Second

Horace Maynard, Postmaster General.

Assistant Postmaster General.

land. But once open the treasury to the churches, and the history of the dark ages | Fox | S & 100 n. Ho. 42 Main Street.

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Having taken charge of the place formerly occupied by John Merk. I have refitted the bar and put in the best stock of L quers to be found in the city. I invite special attention to my brands of Cigars and ask all my old friends to call and see the at my new stand ypposite the post office.

23tf



MISCELLANEOUS

JIM TAYLOR. ED. WILLIAMS TAYLOR & WILLIAMS,

NORTHWESTERN' PURCHASING AGENCY

90 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

We take pleasure in announcing to the people of Dakota that we have peculiar facilities for supplying anything in the mercantile line at wholesale prices. Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Wearing Apparel, Notions, Wines and Liquors, Digsrs. Tobaccos, and Smokers' Articles, Books and Stationery, Jewelry, Furniture and House-keeping Goods, and in fact anything to cat, wear Samples of goods, rules for self measurement,

rice lists and any desired information sent or

The advantages of dealing through unare man feeted and will readily be seen on comparing prices and qualities with other dealers. Everything furnished at lowest figures and satisfaction guaranteed.

Goods scot by freight, express or mail as de ired: Correspondence with dealers solicited. Address TAYLOR & WILLIAMS. Address 23m1 90 Randelph St., Chicago, Ill.

T. J. MITCHELL, GENERAL

Buys and sells deeded and Railroad lands on commission: selects and locates Homestead, Pre-emption and Tree Culture cmims, and contracts for breaking and planting trees on tree claims; have complete township plats of all surveyed lands west of the Missouri River on the Missouri Division of the North Pacific Railrond.

Soldiers' Additional Homesteads And Sioux Half-Breed Scrip Furnished at Reasonable Rates

to parties who prefer to perfect title to lands without residing thereon. Can also furnish, at

Certified Scrip which can be used in payment for Pre-Emption

BISMARCK TREE PLANTING

COMPANY. Dakota. Bismarck,

We are prepared to furnish trees for "tree culture" or ornamental shrubbery, in quantities to suit, delivered to any station on the North Pacific west of Detroit, Minn., at the following rates, payable C. O. D.:

Cottonwood, 2 years old, \$5 per thousand.

Cottonwood cuitings, 2 feet long, \$4 er thous

Cottonwood, 3 to 4 years old, \$5 per thousand Box Elder, for shade trees, 5 to 40 cents each Box Elder cuttings, 55 per thousand Shepherdia, (Bullberry) for hedges and fruit perfectly hardy, 5 to 25 wents each White Ash, for shade trees, 5 to 20 cents each. All kinds of ornamental trees from the object nursery in Minnesota. Trees set at reasonable rates by an experienced tree-planter. Address orders to

HANES & DAVIS, Managers, Bismarck, Dakota,

ON REAL ESTATE

THE CORBIN BANKING CO.

125 Broadway, N. Y. Buy Purchase Money Mortgages well secured up on Country Real Estate at the very best rates.

DEWN WEDQ at Half Prices.

Free Gift! TO ALL

with RHEEMATISM, PARALYSIS NEURALGIA, NERVOUS and SEX-UAL DEBILITY, General III Health, Wasting Decay. Trinary Diseases, Spinal Diseases, Dyspepsia. Etc., Etc., to city, and Electro Galvanic Belts, world renown ed for their success in saving many lives, by Curing All CHRONIC DISEASES

Send Symptoms and stamp for Diagnosis to D. W. FORBES, 174 W. Fourth S. Cincinnati, O.

LUMBER

C. S. WEAVER & CO.,

Dealers in

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH. Doors, Sash and Mouldings.

Appl Continuous and Builders of all classes of

Buildings. Plans and Specifications. Estimates furnished on short notice. HARNESS-MAKER

D. MACNIDER & CO. Harness Makers and Saddlers,

Tribane Block, 41 Main St. HARNESS, SABBLEN, WESPS, ETC.

Repairing a Specialty.

STAGE LINES

Bismarck and Ft. Buford STAGE AND EXPRESS

U, S. MAIL.

Leave Bismarck for Fort Buford and interven-ng points Sundays, Wodnesdays and Fridays at n. m., making the full trip in five days Stages will leave Fort Buford on same days as

from Bismarck, at Co. m.
For express, freigth or passage apply to
FOR express, freigth or passage apply to
Agent, at J. W. Ravmond & Co.s. or to
LEIGHTON & JORDAN, Fort Butodd

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

Connecticut......\$ 1,483,000c Liverpool, London and Globe . . 29,000,000 Praders..... Traders. S59,000
La Confiance 5,660,000
Hamburg-Magdeburg 833,000
Hamburg-Bremen 1,234,000
La Confiance 1,234,000 German-American 2,619,000

F. J. CALL, Agent.

LAND NOTICE.

Notice of Contest.

tember 30, 1880. Complaint having been extered at this office by Julion A. Becker against John McLellan for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 136, dated March 29, 1880, upon the et/ of ne!/. e!/ of ee'/, section 18, town 138 north range 79 west in Burleigh county. Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 16th day of November, 1880, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony oncerning said alleged abandonment
John A. Rea. Register.
19-23-8 Edward M. Brown, Receiver.

J. 8, LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., Oct. U. 28d. 1880. Complaint having been entered a this office by Mouroe D. Downs against Mary A. Stevens for sbandoning her tumber culture entry No. 50, dated May 21st, 1878, upon the northwest quarter of section, upon the northwest quarter of section, 12, township 138. Range 78, in Burleigh County, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 4th day of Decem r. 1880, at ten o'clock, a m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

EDWARD M. BROWN,

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condi-D tions of a certain mortgage made and executed by John Nicholis and Winifred Nicholis

is wife, mortgagors, to John A. Robert Macuider, copartners, doing business as McLean & Macuider, mortgagees, beating date the 10th day of April, A. D. 1880, whereby the said mortgagers did grant, burgain, self and converganto the said mortga, ces the tolowing deseribed real estate, situated and being it the county of Burleigh and Perritory of Dakota to wit: Lots number Three and Perritory of Dakota to wit: Lots number Three, (3) Four, (4) Five. (5) Six, (6) and Twenty-four, (21) in Block One Han dred and Twelve, (112) of the City of Brenarck, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said payment of One Hundred and Seventy sine and for same payment of One Hundred and Seventy nine and 57-100 Dollars according to the conditions of a promissory no to bearing even date with said nortgage and payable binety days after date with interest theiron, at twelve per cent, per annum and signed by the said John Nicholls. which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Barleigh County, D. T., on the 27th day of April, 1880, at 2 o ciock p m. in Book B of mortgages on page 187.

And whereas, there is clayined to be due on And whereas, there is comment to be a said note and mortgage at the date of this rotec. One Hundred and Englity eight 25 lbs Troffar-

(3188.25) and the sum of Fifteen Bollars (315) allowed by the terms of said marigage as altor ney's fees in case of the forcelosure of the same, and that no precedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof Now Therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage con tained, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be lore closed by a sale of said mortgaged premises a public anction to the highest bidder. by the Sheriff of Burleigh County, or his deptoy, a the front door of the city half in the City of lis-

marck, (the piges where the District Coart of said county was last held) on the 3th day of October, 1880, at two o'clock p. m., to satisfy th amonic which will then be due on said mortgage together with the sum of fifteen dollars attor tevs fees and all lawful costs and disbursenwars Dated September 14, 1880. McLean & Machiner FLANNERY & WETHERRY,

- Montgaged

Mortgage Sale.

Attorneys for Mortgagees.

DEFAULT having been made in the condi-tions of a certain montrage made and exe-cuted by Edward Curran, mortgagor, to J. W. cuted by Edward Curran, mortgagor, to J. Raymond, mortgagee, bearing date the 9th day of June. A. D. 1879, wherely the said Mostgago did grant, bargain soil and convey unto the said mortgagee, his heres and assigns, the Jolle vin described real exists stanted in the Corner Burleigh and Transfery of Pakotta, to win number Twelve (32) in Block number 81/4/4/5 v note beginner even date there with to the months after date with twelve for cent in coss thereon, given by the said Edward Curran 10-3 W. Raymond, which more gage was duly iver rein the office of the Register of Decessor the County of Burleigh, D. T. on the 9th day of June. 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Buok B of More ages

1839, at 2 o check p. in. In 1860, 3.

on Page 131.

AND WHEREAS, there is claimed to be dest on said note and mo, tgage at the date of this norted the sum of Severa dimunish and Severity Light and Severa Data of the sum of Pitty Polinics. and 89-100 Dollags and the sum of Fifty Police allowed by he terms of said morrging as neys fees in case, of forcelosure, and th

cany part thereof, now Therefore, notice is hereby given that by via foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged previous at worlds, are two to the doctors, helder which the Digitiet Colori of said county was less to on their, the day of November 1880, at two cop in Bosatisfy the amount which will it: due on said note and mortgage, including the sam of Fifly Dollars attorneys lees as also said

and all lawfal costs and disbursements J. W. Raymord

FLANNERY & WETHEREY.

Martyage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condi-Disons of a certain mortgage made and vern ted by Charles H. Lewis and Catherine is wited by Charles H. Lewis and Catherine a his wife, mortgagors, to J. W. Raymon, gagee, bearing date the 7th day of May 1879, whereby the said mortgagors did gare gain, self and convey unto the said mortgagor, his helts and assigns, forever, the lebow, scribed real estate situated in the co-limbage and territory of Dakota. Cown number ten (10), in block number 1e11. of the ruy of Bismarck, according to to

ded pint thereof in the office of the field Deeds of said county, which mortgage was to seeme the parment of a promisso, given by the said Charles Lewis to the said Baymand, hearing even date, therewith, i sum of one humbred and tifty dollars terest at twidye per centilper anaum. .. ham ty days from the data thereof and was duly recorded in the office of the Re Divids of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the ested day of June. A. D. 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "B" of mortgages on page 203. And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of the moties

the sum of our hundred and seventy seven an muety-five one hundredths dollars (\$1.725), and the sum of thirty dollars allowed there, as at torney's fees in case of foreclosure, and that a proceedings at law or otherwise have been take to recover the amount scenred by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hershy given that by

value of the power of sale in said marting contained and pursuant to the statute in suc case made and provided, the said a order evil be forgelosed by a sale of the more regal prim rees at public agentan to the highest hadder which so e will be made by the Sherif of B etch county, or his deputy, or the front about was to the district court of seig count, was last helicion the 30th day of October, 1880 at two o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amotat witch wi then be due on said note and mortgage, to zeth

with the sum of thirty dollars, at others a fer and all lawful costs at didisharsements at W. Raymann, Mortgagee. FLASSERY & WETGERRY, 17:98 Attorneys for Mortgagee

Sheriffs Sale. PINERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Br

licigh, ss.

By virtue of an execution i-sued out, of the Descript Court of said country and territory agains the goods, chartels and lands of Robert Hannan in favor of J. W. Raymond, I have seizen all the right and title which the said. Robert Hanna: right and title which the said Robert Hannau had on the 9th day of Angast, A. D. 1880, in and to the following described premises, which I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction as the law directs, on the 13th day of November at 20'clock p. m. at the front door of the city hall, in the city of Bismurck, the place where, the District Court of said county was last held to wit; Lots number Eighteen (48). Nineteen (49) and Twenty (20) in Timek number Sixtage. (19) and Twenty (20) in Block number Six(y-twe (52) of the city of Bismarck.

Ditted October 8, 1350. Atxx. McKevzie. Sherift Burieigh Co., D. T. FLANNERY & WETHERRY. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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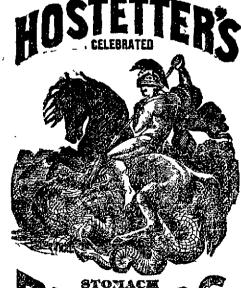
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BY ETTIE M. HOLTON. Mother, may I go and play? Durling mother, say I may; Get my hat with widest brim, Tie my bib beneath my chin, Bring my marbles, top and ball, Let me have my playthings all; Let me be a child to day—

Mother, may I go and play? Mother, may I go and play?
Tell me not I'm old to-day,
Speak not now of friends untrue,
Let me be a child to you. I would throw each burden down All life's cares and sorrows drows In that magic childhood lay— Mother, may I go and play!

Mother, may I go and play ? I'm so weary grown to-day! I have long life's burdens torne, When of romance they were shorn; Love proved false and hearts untrue, Fortune falled and friends were few; Now I cast them all away— Mother, may I go and play?

Mother, may I go and play? Fairer flowers will bloom to-day, Brighter gleim the golden light, Sweeter be my dreams to-might Childhood's faith will come again, Simple trust shall case all pain, When to-night we kneel and pray— Mother, may I go and play? FANDON, III.

COURTSHIP BY PROXY.

"Indeed!" said the deacon's wife. knew by that she hadn't heard a word we had been saying.

"Why, yes," I repeated, a good deal discouraged, for I saw I must begin again at the very beginning-"she is more than 100 years old, and entirely destitute. Yet she did not complain of anything but the cold. She was formerly a slave in Kentucky, but somehow strayed away up here, and now has outlived everybody that ever belonged to her. If I could manage to get her in the Colored Woman's Home for the rest of her life, I should be glad. But, as she isn't a resident of the city, it will be necessary to pay her board. A dollar a week, Mrs. Hoyt thinks it is.'

"Certainly, that would be the best thing to be done," replied Mrs. Descon, waking up a little. "Still, I don't know what we can do until we have called a meeting of the spciety.

That was much like her! If the ves-

try had been on fire, she would have

stopped to call a meeting of the society

before she would have ventured to throw on a dipper of water. "But the poor creature is freezing and starving," said I, impatiently. "Can't you, as President of the society, empower me to give her at least

one of those woolen sacks we have on hand?" "I don't know but I might go as far as that, though I suppose it isn't exactly in order," returned the deacon's wife, leaning back in her chair, and smooth ing the table-cover between her thumb

and finger. She seemed to be meditating, so I waited for a minute, and then she said, abruptly "What do you think of Mr. Brodhead, Bella?"

"There! I shouldn't wonder if he would give us something!" I exclaimed going down on my knees in my heart to the deacon's wife for my injustice. "He is a man of means, and a generous man, I've always heard.

The deacon's wife looked puzzled.
"Oh, your old colored woman!" said
she, directly. "I wasn't thinking about her; I was thinking of you. Mr. Brodhead has a very high opinion of you, Bella. Did you know it?"

"What do you mean, Mrs. Shackel-ford?" said I, as surprised as though the man in the moon had winked at me, for my friends all knew how I detested such talk. And, besides, I never considered Mrs. Shackelford that sort of a woman. Her attention was usually centered in the sewing society and her flower garden. But for once some other idea had taken possession of her mind, and as

her thoughts always ran in grooves, she never could harbor more than one at a "Mr. Brodhead is a nice man, and a fine-looking man," she said, looking at me sharply. "A man of means, and a

generous man, as you say." "I suppose so," I replied, gathering my shawl about me. "Oh, don't you go yet, Bella. I was wanting to see you, and I consider your dropping in quite providential. The deacon and I were talking of calling on you this very evening," said the deacon's wife, putting out her hand to keep me from rising; "and, when I saw your blue shawl turning in at the gate, I said to myself, 'That's as marked a token as Rebecca at the well, with the pitcher on her shoulder.' I haven't the gold earrings and bracelets to offer you, but I have all the rest," she added, laughing

nervously. Just now the deacon came in. Now there is, in the opinion of his wife, but one reason why Deacon Shackelford didn't make the world. He found it already made. And when he came in, she looked up to him as though Atlas had come, and she could safely drop the world on his shoulders and go off pick-

ing golden apples. "I was just speaking a good word for Mr. Brodhead to Bella, deacon," said

"Ah! and what does Bella say?" returned the deacon, looking as though it were a question of investing in real estate, or the price of gold.

"Bella doesn't say anything," I replied. "Certainly not before she is "You need not wait long, if that is all," answered Deacon Shackeiford. "Til ask you now! Have you any objection

head? There! "He is a very bashful man, Mr. Brodhead is, Bella, and so he got us to help him a little. Why, he is in love with you," interposed Mrs. Deacon Shackelford-"he is in love with you down to his boots.'

"Let it run out of his toes, then," said I, beginning to feel like new yeast. "But you can't have anything against the man," persisted Mrs. Deacon. "And think | after a while you won't have your grandfather and your Aunt Susannah to talk to, and you will miss it if you don't have somebody in them place. It is best to think of these things. And you won't find a kinder man, if you search the world over with a wax candle, than Mr. Brodhead."

"Mr. Brodhead is well enough, Mrs. Shackelford. I don't deny that. But the idea of making a proposal of this

So I went home to my classes in embroidery, and drawing, and wax-workto making Aunt Susannah's caps and grandfather's coffee. My life was full of monotonous work in those days, and sometimes I had a strange, uncomfortable impression of a machine wound up

and running without any act of its own. One evening when I was putting the silver away after supper, and feeling the creak and crank of the wheels more than usual, as though the ma-thine needed oiling, the front gate slammed, and steps came along up the walk.

"I knowed some one was coming. Fve knowed all day some one was talking of coming," said Gitty Pullen, who, "to accommodate," as she often told us, had kindly consented to rule over our kitchen and us with a rod of pine in the form of a crutch).

As Gitty had no home, no money, and only one foot of her own, but as good as four ears and two tongues, it might mem sometimes that the accommodation was two-sided. However, things are not what they seem. "I knowed it was Mr. Corliss!" pur-

sued Gitty, triumphantly, as grand-ather opened the door and disclosed the figures of our minister and his wife. "I can tell his step as far off as I can hear it. Did you ever notice his eyes?" she

continued. "They look like two holes burned in a blanket. And he holds his head just like Deacon Shackelford's old white horse." And then she disappeared in the kitchen with her crutch and the cat. while Aunt Susannah put in her teeth, put on her black silk apron, and went with her meeting step into the parlor.

When I followed her, soon after, I tound her talking in as steady a flow as the waters came down at Lodore to Mrs. Corliss, who sat by the woodbine window, with hands folded in her black retted mitts across her lap, and her teacolored curls shaking their heads, as it were, at the world and its vanities; while grandfather, who had been senior deacon so worthy a man, and I am sure you will for fifty years, and who had no idea even the church edifice could stand without him, was already in deep discussion with Mr. Corliss upon the question then absorbing and disturbing us, as to whether our Sabbath-school should hereafter be called a Sunday-school.

"I can never consent to have a religious organization known by a heathen name," grandfather was saying, as I had heard him say half a hundred times be-And Mr. Corliss, with his serene, white

fathers and the versatile sons of the So there was nothing for me to do but to sit and smile and listen; for grandfather and Aunt Susannah were not the

persons to yield the floor when it was

"Mr. Corliss, is it not time for us to go?" said Mrs. Corliss, at early star-rising, with her measured dignity. "Certainly, my dear," replied Corliss, rising at once, with his head

once theirs by priority.

still bent to catch grandfather's last ses "Bella, put on your hat and walk out with us a little way. It is a charming evening," said Mrs. Corliss, turning to me after taking a ceremonious leave co

Aunt Susannah. Of course I went for my hat. I should as soon think of insisting on breathing in an exhausted receiver as of refusing to follow a suggestion of Mrs. Corliss' Or so I supposed than. But I trembled in my heart, and began to run over in my mind all my little over-dones and under-dones. She had such a Lady Superior way that, though I really leved our minister's wife, I always felt a sense

of guilt, and never at home with her. But it seemed it was not that I had been late at church or absent from the sewing society this time. Neither had I a bow too many or a bow too few on my Sunday bonnet. Worse, though; Mr.

Brodhead had been to her. "My dear," she began, as sweet and as cold and as stiff as a dish of 'frozen custard, "I want to have a serious talk with you on a serious subject, and perhaps I may as well say at once, Mr. Brodhead has solicited the good offices of Mr. Corliss and myself between you and himself. He seems to be a very earnest admirer, but a very diffident one. What should you say to the idea of entertaining a proposal of marriage from

"I couldn't think of such a thing for a moment, Mrs. Corliss. I have no expectation or wish ever to marry anyone,'

said I, feeling very much annoyed. Mrs. Corliss sighed severely. "Marriage is a divinely-appointed institution," said she, "and not to be lightly set uside without due consideration and prayer. You are net now prepared to give a final answer to so important a matter. It comes upon you suddenly. Take time, my dear friend, to think it over carefully, prayerfully, and with a view to

what is your duty. Mrs. Corliss shut her lips tight, as though to keep her teeth in, and then kissed me good-night—a soft, clammy kiss, which made me feel as though I wanted a lump of sugar. Accordingly, I went in the house and ate one, and thought no more about Mr. Brodhead for a mouth and a day.

asked me to go down and do up her caps. Aunt Kent was a dear, good old lady, who lived in a little yellow and white cottage at the end of the graveyard, where her husband and seven to an offer of marriage from Mr. Brodchildren were lying in one pathetic row, under the beds of heart's-ease and forget-me-nots. But when they went she adopted all the world into her werm, motherly heart. So, though she had alone, with a little cream-colored greybound, she had a large family, and whoever was sick, or sorry, or needy, went to her, as well as wheever wished for sympathy in health and gladness. Dear Aunt Kent! When I went in,

> such a look of peaceful repose on her face that one would be willing to go over the same weary path of suffering, if it should lead at last into such a land of "I don't know when I felt sorrier," work by her side, "than I did for some-

there she was knitting a checked sock for young Mrs. Cable's first baby, with

to the young woman herself. And I don't know but it will cost him his life He says he is sure it would if she should refuse him, and I gress he is sure about it."

In an instant Mr. Brodhead flashed into my mind, and my heart grew hard-

er than the meeting-house steps. "Why, Aunt Kent," said I, "it is too absurd! He has already been to the minister and to the minister's wife, and then to the deacon and to the deacon's wife, to ask them to intercede for him. I wouldn't have a man anyhow after he

had made such a goose of himself." Aunt Kent opened her eyes in mild astonishment, and then I remembered she named somebody. Then I stopped suddenly and felt my checks begin to

'Dear child," she said tenderly, "when you have seen a few more of the ups and downs of life, you will think more of a good man's love than you will of these outside manners. Mr. Brodhead told me he had been in this strait to some of our rustual friends, but he supposed they had not spoken with you. And we must not judge him by the standard we would apply to some people. He is si inking to timorousness, especially with ladies. And he says he is conscious that he always appears his worst before you. Poor man! I've seen him sit at church with his eyes fixed on the ribbon of your hat, as it fluttered a little in the wind, and looked so hungry and so hopeless, my heart just

ached for him," This time my face flushed with anger as well as shame.

"I teel humiliated, Aunt Kent," said L "I hope nobody else has seen him make such a silly spectacle of himself." "Bella, my dear, you are wrong," interposed Aunt Kent, gently. "We must take people as they are, not as we would have made them. The man is cast in a delicate, sensitive mold, and this is nearly or quite a matter of life or death with not be any more sincerely. I hope you will not be so misguided as to throw

notion." I could not laugh at Aunt Kent's tender earnestness, but ${f I}$ shook my hea ${f d}$ and felt immovable from the bump of firmness down to my boot soles. And thus ended the third lesson.

away such a treasure, only for a romantic

Weeks after this, ore day in the 'dawning of the year," when the bees hummed and the lilacs bloomed, I went out to dig blood-root where the road ran through a bit of woodland, a ltttle north head bent toward him, was thinking how of the village. Because if we didn't need he could braid in one of the fossilized it, somebody might, and Aunt Susannah considered a few roots and herby "so handy to have in the house." Presently I felt an unconscious, magnetic drawing to look up, and there stood Mr. Brodhead. To this day I cannot tell how he came there. It was as though he had shot up like a field hiv, right out of the ground, and he stood with his eyes dropped shyly as a girl's and his handome lips trembling. I putied him al-

> .vost as much as Aunt Kent had done. "It will kill me if I don't speak, and it will kill me if I do, and you don't listen," said he, throwing out his words in jerks, like water running from a straight-necked bottle, and looking suddenly at me with such pathetic feeling in his great brown eyes that I began to feel abashed. For what was I that he should be so stirred by me?

"You couldn't care any for me, I suppose?" said Mr. Brodhead, humbly. "Perhaps I might, I don't know." I

replied, almost involuntarily. "Dear me!" But a love story sounds so different when a man tells it himself. And so, presently, it was I who trembled and cast down my eyes and blushed; and it was Mr. Brodhead who looked as though he was master of the whole

world and the stars besides.

Aunt Susannah, waiting behind the woodbine window, thought I was gathering herbs to stock a pharmacy, for the sun had dropped behind the cedars on the top of Mount Margaret when I went home with Mr. Brodhead by my side, my hands empty, but my heart full.

married two weeks from next Wednesday. And the moral of my story is this: "If you want your business done, go; if not, send."

Yes, we are engaged, and are to be

Good Luck. Rev. A. E. Lawrence gave some good advice, that is worth repeating, to the graduating class of the Newton High School. "I hope," he said, "none of you belong to that most unfortunate class who imagine themselves lifted above the necessity of effort; who think that their family position, or their father's wealth, or a little money of their own, is going to bring the world to them, and that the oyster is quietly coming to open itself for them when they are ready to eat it. The ovster is a

great deal more likely to swallow them." A classmate said to me, when we were leaving college together, "Well, goodby, now, good-by; we will meet ugain on the floor of the Senate chamber at Washington."

We have never met there yet, and the

chances are growing small that we ever

shall. Nor has it been altogether my

fault. The world swallowed him up after commencement, and nothing has ever been heard of him from that day to this At the end of that time Aunt Kent In this struggling life there is no place for "lucky" men. The prizes are for the workers. "Why are you in such haste?" said one the other day to a man

> "Why not wait and see what will turn "Turn up!" he replied, "I never knew anything to turn up for me in this

who has made his mark in the world.

world unless I turned it up! He who trusts to good luck to bring the world round to him just when he gets ready for it, will find himself like the clown in Horaco, waiting on the bank for the stream to flow by, that he may pass over without wetting his feet.

Temale Purity.

All the influence which wemen sujoy n society—their right to the excreise of that maternal care which torms the first and most indelible species of education; the wholesome restraint which they possess over the passions of mankind; their power of protecting us when young said she, when I was settled at my and cheering us when old-depend so entirely upon their personal purity and body who came to me last week in a the clarm which it casts around them, love affair. He is a man of whose love that to institute a doubt of its real Headquarters for Army and Missouri River 10th Chromo Cards (perfect beauties) with absurd!" I said laughing, and put on be doesn't even dare open the subject with all its benefits and all its comforts.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE SUM OF MEANNESS.

Which Means the Doctrine of State Sovereignty, as Advocated by the Democracy.

It Befuses a Man Protection at His Own Fireside, and Tells Him to Go Away from Home if He Wants to be Protacted.

[Extract from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Rockford

sprech.] The great difference to-day between the Democratic and Republican party is, that the Democratic party believes this is a simple confederation. The Democratic party believes in what we call State sovereignty, and the Republican party proclaims this country to be a nation, one and indivisible. There is the difference. The South believes this is a mere confederacy, and they are honest; they are willing to fight for it; they are willing to fight for it now; they are willing to commit frauds for it; they are willing to use the shot-gun to uphold it; they are willing to use tissue ballots to substantiate it, and they believe it. Now the question with us is whether we will put a party in power knowing, as we do know, that the principal part of that party absolutely believe in the doctrine of State sovereignty. They believe in the sacredness of a State line. In old times, in the year of grace 1860, if a man wished the army of the United States to pursue a fugitive slave, then the army could cross a State line. Whenever it has been necessary to deprive some human being of a right, then we had a right to cross State lines, but whenever we wished to strike the shackles of slavery from a human being we had no right to cross a State line. In other words, when you want to do a mean thing you can step over the line, but if your object is a good one you shall not do it. This doctrine of State sovereignty is the meanest doctrine that ever was lodged in the American mind. It is political poison, and if this country is destroyed that doctrine will have done as much toward it as any other one thing. I believe the Union one, absolutely. The Demo-crat tells me that when I am away from home the Government will protect me, but when I am at home, when I am sitting around the family fireside of the nation, then the Government cannot protect mo; that I must leave if I want protection. Now I denounce that doctrine. For instance, we are at war with another country, and the American nation comes to me and says: "We want you." I say, "I won't go." They draft me, put some names in a wheel, and a man turns it, and another man pulls out a paper, and my name is on it, and he says: "Come." So I go, and I fight for the flag. When the war is over I go back to my State. Now let us admit that the war has been unpopular, and that when I got to the State the people of that State wished to trample upon my rights, and I cried out to my Government: "Come and defend me; you made me defend you." What ought the Government to do? I only owe that Government my allegrance that owes me its protection. Prufaction is the other side of the bargain; that is what it must be. And, if a Government ought to protect even the man that it drafts, what eight it to do for the volunteer -the man who holds his wife for a nigment in a transitious embrace, and kisses his children, wets their chicks with his tears, shoulders his mu ket, goes to the field, and says: "Here I am to uphold my flag!" A nation that will not prote t such a protector is a disgreee to manhind, and its flag a dirty rag that contaminates the eir in which it wases. I believe in a Government with an arm long enough to reach the collar of anyra eal beneath its flag. I want it with an arm long enough and wherever it may talse its simky head. I want a nation that can bear the faintest cries of its hemblest citizen. I want a nation that will proteet a freedmen, stending the the sum by his little cabin, just as que k as it would protect Vanderbilt in a palice of marble and gold. I beheve in a Government that can cross a State line on an errand of riercy. I believe in a Government list on the control of the contr ment that can cross a State line when it wishe, to do justice. I do not believe that the sword turns to air at a State line. I want a Government that will protect be. I am here to-day-do I stand here because the day of Illinois is above me? I want no flag of Illiners, and if I wrie to see it I should not know #-I am here to-day under the folds of the flag of my country, for which more ble-sed blood has been shed than for any other flag that waves in this world. I have as much right to speak here as if I had been born here. That is the country in which I believe, that is the nation which commands my respect, that protects all. This doctrine of State sovereignt, has to be done away with; we have got to stamp it out. Let me tell you its history. The first time it ever appeared was when they wished to keep the slave trade alive until 1808. The first resort to this doctrine was for the protection of piracy and murder, and the next time they appealed to it was to keep the inter-slave trade alive so that a man in Virginia could soll the very woman that nursed him to the rice fields of the South. It was done so they could rate a marked as a crop. It was a crop they could thresh the year round. The next time they appeared to the doctrine was in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, so that every white man in the North was to become a hound to bay upon the track of the fugitive slave. Under that law the North agreed to catch women and give them back to the bloodhounds of the South. Under that infamy men and women were held, and were kidnapped under the shadow of the dome of the national Capitol. the shadow of the dome or the hardened in power If the Detiocratic party had remained in power The South said: "Be it would be so now. The South said: "Be friends with us, all we want is to steal labor

The next time they appealed to the doctrine of State rights was that they might extend the area of haman slavers; it was that they might descerate the fan fields of kans is. The next time they appeared to the rat mean doctrinwas in secession and treason; so now, when I hear any man advocate this doctrine, I know that he is not a friend of my c unity, he is not a friend of humanity, liberty, or of progress.

be firends with us, all we want of you is to

have you eatch our slaves; be friends with us,

all we went of to a is to be in partnership in

the business of society, and we are to take all

the money and are a c to have the disgrace

and ded are a record share. The dividend

There is another reason why I am opposed to parties to trust. We have not only got parties to trust. We have got sections of country to trust. They say: "Are we never to be friends with the South?" Yes, when the South admits that they were wrong. When they get up to that point they will know that whose er is conquered by right is, after all, the vactor; they will know that every man that was whipped by freedom remains a conqueror upon the feld; every man trampled down by right r see the a god, and when they get great enough to understand this philosophy that will be glad that they did it succeed; they well know that defeat was their only possible road to a great W. road to success. We, having saved them from the crime of slavery, have made it possible for them to go abreast with us with the great march of human progress, and the time will come when the South will rejoice that we succeeded because the right was victorious.

Now we not only have to choose between sections and between parties, but also between men. The Democratic party has nominated Gen. Hancock for President, and Mr. English for Vice President. For several years past the Democratic party has been doing all in its power, or pretending to do all in its power, to destroy the army and the national banks, and in order to show that it is since re it nominates for President a Major General in that very army, and also nominates for the second place on the ticket a President of a national bank. Now you know they are honest. I have not one word to say against Gen. Hancock. No doubt he was a good, brave, splended soldier, but if he was right at Gettysburg he is wrong now; if he believed in State rights then he had no if he believed in State rights then he had no right to trample that right between the hoofs of his horse. The South, when at Gettysburg, believed in State sovereignty. The second secon

Lee believed in it, Jackson fought for it, and Hampton swears that the cause of the Democracy to-day is the same in it, cause that Lee and Jackson fought for. Hamp-ton, an honorable man, told the truth. Who has changed since the battle of Gettysburg— Hancock or the South? The South remains where it was, firm as ever; the men who shot at him then wish to vote for him now. They have not changed. Who has? Hancock is a soldier, I know, but a few of his ideas with regard to government—all I know—I get from Order No. 40, his letter of acceptance, which is in general terms an approval of the constitution, and from two or three letters and tele-grams that he has written and sent since his nomination. They say that by Order No. 40 Gen. Hancock showed that he was in favor of exalting the civil power above the military. That order did no such thing; that order tells that order and no such thing; that order tells the General that he must not interfere unless for the purpose of keeping order. Who, under that order, would decide whether there was order, the General or the civil power? Under that order the General was to decide whether there was order or disorder. From his decision there was no appeal, and order No. 40 puts the civil power beneath the feet of the military authorities, and everybody knows it that has sense to read. Gen. Hancock, too, the other day, had the kindness to certify that, if his party did wrong, he would not. He tells the American people in substance: "Of course you cannot trust the Democracy, but you can rely on me. If my party passes a law to pay the Southern claims, I now give you my honor that I will defeat the party that exalts me to power." Inother words, he agrees to veto the bill in advance; he agrees, even before he is elected President. He swears now he will use a certain discretionary power vested in him by the constitution, and he cannot foresee what the circumstances will be: yet in advance he solemnly awears what his better judgment will be then. He knows exactly how discreet he will be. He certifies to the American people that he will veto any law that the party may pass for the payment of South-ern claims. How did he ever come to suspect that his party would ever pass such a law? Garfield has written no letter that he will veto a law to pay Southern claims. Is it not a little strange that the candidate has to certify to his party? As a rule, in this country, the party has always rectified to the candidate. If Gen. Garfield would certify that he would veto a certain law if it was passed by the Republican party, the whole party would feel insulted. We would say to him: We will take care of oursalves; when you become President exercise your power as in your discretion you believe you ought, but do not certify to the moral character of the Republican party." Why did Hancock think it necessary to certify to their character? Because he knew it is bad. He really thought the American people had more confidence in him than in the Democratic party for that reason he steps to the front and says to the country: "I will not allow these ragamuffins behind me; I will not allow these rebels who placed me in power; I will not allow them to pass a law that I don't want." He says: '11 admat they are bad; look at them. I admit you cannot trust them; but between this hungry horde and the American people I promise to throw the shield of my veto." He says: "Ladies and gentlemen, I will protect you from this party. All I want of these men is to make me President, and then I will protect you and let them go to the devil. Gen. Hancock might die; death might veto him. From the grave he could not carry out his promise, and who comes in then? Mr. English. Death has never elected a good President in the United States yet; death has always made a frightful mistake. Read the letter of acceptance made by Mr. English, and tell me whether you are willing to trust that man. Read his history—a man who has done nothing but loan money, take deeds of trust on the "hife, liberty, and pursuit of happiness" of the people, and then forclose the deed, and yet, after nominating that man, the Democratic party passes a resolution that they will have the prople from cormorants. It won't do; we don't want him. I had rather trust a party than any man; so would you—you had rather trust the Republican party than simply Gen. Hancock. He says: "I am a shepherd; I will take care of the sheep; I admit that my followers are I say rather than have the wolves we will dispense with you. What are the ideas of this soldier? What are his ideas about money? He was a hard-money man, they tell me. Mr. Bayard-the representative of hard money, a man who once in the Senate wanted to pay the bonds of the United States in depreciated money, and to pay them at the some price at which they were originally soldthat man now says: "As tast as we redeem a greenback let us burn it up; let us put the greenback out of the country," when he knows it is good as gold. What are the opinions, I any, of Gen. Hancock? I say he is for hard money, and yet, when a Greenbacker carried Maine, he congratulated him. Why should he do that if he is a behever in hard money? Why should he be delighted because a believer in paper money carried the State of Maine? I don't know. Maybe, after all, he was not soglad that the Green-backers carried that as that the Republicans lost it. What does that man believe in? Does he believe in free trade? I don't know. What kind of a tariff does be want? I don't know. What is his opinion about things of interest to every man here? I don't know. You do not know. I would like to hear from him. I wish we had heard from him years and years ago. In 1868 he was opposed to all legislation that has made the negro a citizen. In 1868 he was opposed to all the legislation growing out of the war. Only a little while ago he was in favor of soft money; only a little while ago he said we never could redeem; only a little while

we are told he is in favor of the constitutional amendments. Now we are told he is in favor of an honest vote everywhere. It won't do. On the other hand, we have a man who is a trained statesman, who has discussed these questions are well known to all the intelligent people of this Union. He was as good a solder as Hancock was. The man who makes up his mind in a time of profound peace to make war the business of his life, the man who makes war his profession, the man who is adopted by the Government, i-, in my judgment, no better than the man who in time of peace would rather follow the avocations of peace, and who, when war comes, when the blast of conflict blows in his ears, buckles on his sword and fights for his native land, and, when the war is over, goes back to the avocations of peace. I say that Garneld was as good a soldier as Hancock, and I say that Garfield work away from the field of Cluckamanga as much honor as one man can carry. He is a trained statesman. He knows what he is talking about, and he talks about it well. I have known him for years. I know him as well as I know any other man, and I tell you that he has more brains, more education, wider and more spleudid views than any other man who has been nominated for the Presidency by any party since I was born. Some people say to me:
"How can you vote for Garfield when he is a
Christian and was a preacher?" I tell them: 'I have two reasons: One is I am not a bigot, and the other is, Gen. Garfield is not a bigot, He does not agree with me; I do not agree with him on thousands of things; but on the great laminous principle that every man must give to every other man every right that he claims for himself we do absolutely agree. I would despise myself if I would vote against a man in polities simply because we differed about what is known as religion. I will vote for a liberal Catholic, a liberal Presbyterian, a liberal Methedist, a liberal anything 10,000 times quicker than I would vote for an illiberal freethinker. I believe in the right. I believe in doing to other people in these matters as I would like to have them do to me. Gen. Garfield is an honest man every way; intellectual every way. Ho is a poor man; he is rich in honor, in integrity he is wealthy, and in brains he is a nullionaire. I know had, and if the peo-ple of Illinois knew him as well as I do he would not lose 100 votes in this State. He is a great, good, broad, kind, tender man, and he will do, if elected President, what he believes to be right. I like him, too, because he is a certuicate of the splendid form of our govern-

ment. I like him because, under our institu-

tions, he came from abject poverty to occupy the position he now does before the American

people. He will make Hope the tailor of every

ragged boy. He will make every boy think it

possible, no matter how poor he is, no matter

ago he was a Democrat of that school, and now

like this country, because everybody has a chance. I like it because the poorest man can live hoping his boy may occupy the highest place. This is the reason I like this country. That is one of the reasons I want to see Gen. Garfield elected. He believes in honor, he believes in liberty, he believes in an honest ballot, he believes in collecting the revenues, he beheves in good money, he believes in a Government of law, he believes that this is absolutely a nation, and not a confederacy, and I believe in him. Throwing aside, throwing to the winds all prejudice, all partisanship, all hatreds, I beg of every one who hears me to conscientionsly decide each for himself what, under the circumstances, as a man, as a patriot, as a lover of justice, he ought to do. That is all I want you to do. Be honor bright. Do not be led away by the appeal of gentiemen who once belonged to the Republication of the restrict rosis. can party. Vote to sustain the greatest possi ble cause, human liberty. I know and appre ciate what our liberty has cost. We are reap ing to-day the benefits of the sufferings of ev ery hero who ever died. We are to-day enjoying the benefits conferred upon us by our he role dead. We are to-day a great, a united and a splendid people simply because somebody was great and grand enough to die that we might ive. Now, do you believe, if the dead could nise from their graves—the men fallen on all the battle-fields of the war—could they rise from the unknown graves that made this continent sacred, how would they vote next November? Think of it. Let us be true to the memory of every man that ever died for us.

Let me ask you another question. How do the men who wished to destroy this Government wish you to vote now? How would every rebel in the South, could he have come to the North, have voted in 1864? How would every rebel in the South, if he could have visited the North-how would he have voted in 1868, in 1872, in 1876? How would Jefferson Davis vote if he were in the North to-day? How would the men that starved our prisoners at Andersonville and Libby-and Andersonville and Libby are the mighty, mighty wings that will bear the memory of the Confederacy to eternal infany-how would the men who starved our brave boys there vote if they were in Illinois now? Every one of them would hurral for

Let us be honest. We are reaping the reward of all those great and glorious actions, and ev ery good man who has ever lived in the country no matter whether he has been persecuted or

not, has made the world better.

The other night I happened to note a sunset.
The sun went down, and the west was full of light and fire, and I said : "There, there is the perfect death of a great man; that sun, dying, leaves a legacy of glory to the very clouds that obstruct its path. That sun, like a great man, dying, leaves a legacy of glory even to the ones who persecuted him, and the world is glorious only because there have been proportions. only because there have been men great enough and grand enough to die for the right." Will any man, can any man, afford to die for this country? Then can we afford to vote for it. If a man can afford to fight for it and die for it. can afford to speak for it.

And now I beg of you, every man and woman. no matter in what country born-if you are an Irishman, recollect that this country has done more for your race than all other countries under heaven; if you are a German, recollect that this country is kinder to you than your own fatherland; no matter what country you came from, remember that this country is an asylum, and vote as in your conscience you believe you ought to vote to keep this flag in heaven.

GEN. GRANT.

He Expresses His Honest Opinion About Gen. Hancock, Designating Him as a Man Crazed with Presidential Ambition, Who Rlas Had This Particular Bee in His Bonnet Ever Since 1864-The General Gives the Inside History of the Celebrated Order No. 40, Showing How Blancock Tried to Undo the Reconstruction Policy.

ort of an interview between the Rev C. H. Fowler, D. D., and Grant, which gives some startling points in connection with the inside history of Hancock's Order No. 40. Gen. Grant talked freely tq Dr. Fowler, and, after the interview, gave his written consent to its publicatibn under certain restrictions as to time. The conversation took place in Grant's library at Galena on the 21st of September. Speaking of Hancock, the ex-President said: "Down to 1864 he seemed like a man ambitious to do his duty as an officer. When McClellan was nominated, Hancock received one vote, and that greatly excited and changed him. He was so delighted that he smiled all over. It crazed him. Before that we got on well. After that he would hardly speak to me. I was working to enforce the laws of Congress, and he was working for the Presidency. Perhaps he thought I did not praise him enough; but, any way, he hardly spoke to me. It was on my nomination that he was made a Brigadier in the regular army, when I was made General. Stanton told me it was a compliment to me, and that I could name the men to fill the vacancies in the Lintenant Generalship and Major Generalships caused by promotion. I nominated him for the vacant Major Generalship in the regular army. He acknowledged it manfully. He was a very fair corps commander, but was never thought of for any great place. When the army of the Potomac was hunting for a commander it took almost everybody, and even came over into the West for officers, but nd one ever even suggested Hancock for the place. After he received that vote actment of certain laws touching our in 1864, he had the 'bee in his bonnet,' commerce that would have given us conin 1864, he had the 'bee in his bonnet,' and shaped everything to gain Demoeratic and Southern favor. He has watched, and planned, and waited, till at

last he has received the Democratic nomination.' "General, do you think he is in sympathy with the South?"

"He is crazy to be President. He is ambitious, vain, and weak. They will eadily control him."

"Do you think, General, that his celebrated Order No. 40 represents the direction of his sympathies?"

Well, I will give you the true inner history of Order No. 40. Congress was striving to prevent Andrew Johnson from undoing the Reconstruction laws. Whenever Congress passed a law Johnson bent his energies to defeat its enforcement, and would find pretexts to dodge round it Then Congress would pass another law to hedge him up there. So it went on till Congress had taken from him all control of the Generals commanding the seven districts of the South except the power to 1 call them and appoint others in their place. These commanders could remove any civil officer of any grade, Judge or Governor. When I was made General and they were determining my powers and duties, they gave the General-by accident, I think, or without seeing all it involvedco-ordinate power with these district continuanders, and, as I was senior, it gave me authority. Gen. Sheridan was sent to the Department of Louisiana and Texas. He is very shrewd and very keeh. He kept his eyes open, learning rapidly the men who were not worthy to occupy their places, and discovering competent and worthy men to put in Republicans.....

their places. The Legislature of Louis iana passed a law authorizing the issue of \$7,000,000 of levee bonds, ostensibly for the levee. They conditioned their sale on their bringing to the State not less than 80 per cent. of their face. The Governor and three Commissioners were to place the bonds on the market; but they soon found that the bonds would not bring more than 40 per cent. To avoid the law they invented the plan of borrowing money and using the bonds as collateral. They could borrow about 34 or 35 per cent. of the face of the bonds. Just at this juncture, to prevent these men from defrauding the State, Gen. Sheridan took off the heads of the Governor and Commissioners so quick that they did not know what ailed them, and appointed good men in their place. For some reason, the removed were very anxious to be reappointed. They employed Reverdy Johnson and another lawyer to work for them, agreeing to pay them \$250,000 if they were rejustated. This is a great deal of money for four men to pay for positions, unless there is some special gain in the case. Reverdy Johnson came to me, but I was so stupid and stubborn that I could not be induced to reappoint them. He then went to Andrew Johnson and made his case, and Andrew Johnson sent for me and asked me to reinstate these men. I refused to do so. He said : 'Reinstate them, even if it is only for one day. I will promise that they will resign. I thought Johnson might not know of the motive why they were so anxious to be reinstated, and, thinking I would do him a great service in keeping him from a great blunder, I told him 'one hour would do these men as well as one day, and I unfolded their intent. But Johnson insisted on their being reinstated. I refused and excused myself.

"Johnson then removed Gen. Sheridan and appointed Cen. Harcock. He called Hancock to Washington to instruct him in defeating the laws of Congress concerning reconstruction. As soon as I learned that Ha cock was in town I called at his hotel, instead of sending for him. I wanted to see him privately in his own room. I found him in his room, perhaps before he had his breakfast. I said:

"'General, you and I are soldiers army officers. We have life positions; we serve under successive administrations without regard to party. It is our duty to enforce the laws of Congress. We are not responsible for the wisdom of the laws; Congress bears that resyonsibility. We simply enforce them.'
"He said: 'Well, I am opposed to nigger domination.

"I said 'General, it is not a question of "nigger domination." Four millions of ex-slaves, without education or property, can hardly dominate 30,000,000 of whites with all the education and property. It is a question of doing our sworn duty.'

"He said: 'Well, I'm opposed to nigger domination.'

"I saw that my only chance to influence him was by the remnant of authority left in my hands. He was determined to please the Democratic party and the The Cincinnati Gazette prints the re- South. He wont South and removed the Government and Commissioners that Gen. Sheridan had appointed.

"I instantly telegraphed not to appoint to office any men who had been removed, and give his reasons by mail for removing the men. He telegraphed in a long reply, costing the Government \$250, his reasons. He again thegraphed about the same points, only not quite so long, costing only \$150. He telegraphed that if he could not have reedom to act his 'usefulness would be destroyed,' and that he would have to ask to be relieved. I telegraphed him to revoke his order. He asked Johnson to relieve him, as no one else could.

"That is the inner history and spirit of his celebrated Order No. 40. This order resulted in the loss of many lives. I know of cases, and can give them. His statement that the civil authorities are supreme is a truth admitted by all in time of established peace; but I can demonstrate that he did not subject the military power to the civil, but that he used his military power to overthrow the

In speaking of the Chicago Convention, Gen. Grant said : "There are three reasons why I would have accepted the nomination:

"1. On account of the character of the men who urged it. I esteem their spirit and confidence more than the nomination.

"2. I believe I could have broken up the solid South. Many life-long Democrats in the South had given the strongest assurances of their cordial support. believing that I could deliver them from the evils of a solid South.

"3. There is another partial reason. I believe that I could have induced, from my knowledge of our Consulates, the entrol of much desirable confinerce. For instance, in Mexico, instead of dealing with people who use only slave labor, and receive little or nothing but stepling on exchange."

Dr. Fowler, who held the above conversation with the ex-President, was until recently editor of the Advocate, the leading Methodist paper published in New York. He is now Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AN APPALLING RECORD.

Yet This Is All the Democratic Party Have to Appeal to the Country

[From the New York Tribune.] Why should the Democratic party be trusted with power? Its leaders give no answer, save that a "change is desirable?" What would be the character of that "change?" Let the record answer. We give below the evidence of that record on all the great questions of the canvass, resumption, public expenditures. rebel claims, pensions, and the treatment of Union soldiers. On every one the testimony is black danning. To put the Government in the hands of the party which has made that record, not far in the past, but within the last five years, is not to vote for a change, but chaos. Read the facts; | remember them; show them to | your doubting RESUMPTION

In the Senate Dec. 12, 1874.

Bor. Against. VOTE ON THE PASSAGE OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

1	Damacrate	
•	Democrats 0 .2 Liberals 1	The property of the state of th
•	Totals	accomplished orator throughout the
	In the House Jan. 7, 1873.	western part of this country in which
;	Pepublicans. 139 25 Democrats. 0 71	he gives the following result of a free ballot, a full vote and a fair count in
,	Democrats 9 71 Luberals: 3	1876:
١		Hayes. Tilden
,	Totals 139 99 VOTES FOR THE BEPEAL OF THE ACT.	Green county, Ala. 2 40 Walton county, Ga. 2 1,39
	In the House Aug. 5, 1876.	wilkes county, Ga 2 1.13
	Republicans	1.14 Wrence county, Miss
	Liberals	Tallahatchie county, Miss. 1 1,14 Yazoo county, Miss. 2 3,67
۰Į	Totals106 86	Brown county, Tex 1 9 59
1	In the House Nov. 23, 1877.	Eastland county, Tex. 3 1.78 Hidalgo county, Tex. 4 1,62
1	Republicans	Buchanau county, Va 2 1,33
ı	Democrats	Now, you see what the Democratic protection of the right of suffrage, pre
	Totals	servative of all rights, and a free ballot
1	For. Against.	a full vote, and a fair count is. Here
1	For. Against. Republicans 4 114	are eleven counties in six differen
1	Waterlands.	Southern States that have produced
Ì	Totals	twenty-one votes for Hayes and sixteer
I	LAST APPROPRIATION BY A BEPUBLICAN CONGRESS	odd thousand for Tilden. Now, I think that, under a candidate that is better
ı	Year Amount in Communication In the Communication	than his party, and with this printing
ı	1876. \$147,714,949.81 \$129,693,718.03 FIVE APPROPRIATIONS BY DEMOCRATIC CONGUENSIES.	in the platform, and this palaver at the
ł	1'ar. Currency. Com.	hustings, the Republican vote in these
1	1578. 88 356 tast 77 - second 115 - a	eleven counties will probably be doubled
i	1879. 172,016,809.21 171,672,775.59 15a0 162,404,647.76 162,404,647.76	from twenty-one to forty-two. But as the Democrats like to be included in all
ļ	1361	this talk about a free ballot, a full vote
ŀ	Totals\$701,018,663.06 \$689,193,155.04 Average each year in currency\$140,203,732.73	and a fair count, I suppose their aggre-
ı	Average each year in coin 127 CTC (2)1 1 1 1	gate will rise from 18,000 to 32,000.
1	Total merease in five years. 41,023,035.45	Well, gentlemen, I don't know what
l	REBEL CLAIMS.	the American people are made of, I don't know whether they like this
I	VOTE IN THE HOUSE ON A RESOLUTION FOR AS	palayer. I don't think it is creditable to
l	AMENDMENT PORBIDDING THE PAYMENT OF ALL CLAIMS MADE BY DISLOYAL PERSONS, JUNE 20,	a candidate that is better than his party
ļ	For tooks	to write such contemptuous imitation of
ı	Confederates	principles as that. I don't think it is
Į	Border Democrats	creditable to a party, even though it is
1	Republicans02 0	worse than a candidate, to put forth such a solemn proposition of its love of
Ì	Totals	that suffrage, "preservative of our
	PENSIONS.	rights," The only equal for this dis-
Į	PROVIDING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF THE ARREAS OF PENSIONS FOR	parity between principles and practice
I	UNION SOLDIERS, PEB. 3, 1879-FACTS AND FIG-	that I have ever heard of was that of the man who broke his wife's head with
	URES RESPECTIVELY DEDICATED TO MR. FORGERY BELIZHOOVER	a motto that hung in a frame at their
l	Confederates 3 31	bedside, "God Bless Our Home."
1	Border Democrats	Now, as I say, loving the suffrage, we
l	Northern Democrats. 29 9 Republicans. 108 3	resent any interference with it. Now,
l	Totals140 81	this Democratic party says to us, "Oh, don't mind them, they are far off; they
ı	THE SPARKS BILL IN THE HOUSE.	are not of your race; they are ignorant;
ľ	APPROPRIATING \$25,000,000 FOR ARRIANS OF PEN- SIONS, AND \$1,800,000 ADDITIONAL FOR ORDINARY	they are feeble. Don't distress your-
l	PENSIONS, FEB. 17, 1879.	selves about this injury of the poor
ĺ	Confederates 4 58	blacks in the distant parts of the coun-
l	Border Democrats. 8 5 Northern Democrats. 53 3	try; that is our State rights, and we mean to exercise it." But when Ameri-
l	Republicans118 1	ean liberty accuses the Democratic party
	Totals 183 67	of having made a deadly assault upon
	THE SPARKS BILL IN THE SENATE, VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT TO LACLUDE REBEL SOL-	the foundation right of liberty and
	DIERS, FEE. 28, 1879.	equality, the Democratic party under- takes to reply: "When have we made
1	Confederates 0 11	such an assault? Why, we have prophe-
	Border Democrats. 6 6 Northern Democrats. 0 7	sied under the name of liberty, and under
j	Republicans 21 2	the name of liberty we have east out
l	Totals	Republican devils." The answer is:
1	VOLE ON THE AMENDMENT TO EXCLUDE JLEE	"Inasmuch as ye have done it to the
	DAVIS, FIB. 28, 1879. For. Agai ist.	least of these poor disciples of liberty at its feet, ye have done it unto me," and
;	Confederates 0 11 Border Democrats 0 4	in the scales of justice and in the eye
	Northern Democrats 0 5	and the balance of the divine scruting
۱ '	Propublicans	this is a law of the moral government of
	Totals	the world, and, if this people looks with patience on this robbery of the suffrage
	UNION SOLDIERS.	from these poor freemen, it won't be
	PREFERENCE TO UNION SOLDERS ON THE DIS-	long before we will have to debate what

TRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE FORCE MAY, 20, 1880.

Confederates... Border Democrats. Northern Democrats.

Totals..... 95

Confederates. 0
Border Democrats. 0
Northern Democrats. 6
Parathian

Republicans

Confederates
Border Democrats
Northern Democrats

Confederates 19
Border Democrats 6
Northern Democrats 11
Rambility 18

VOTE IN THE SENALE ON A RESOLUTION FORBID-DING THE DISCHARGE OF UNION SOLDIERS PROM

SENATE OFFICES EXCIPT FOR CAUSE, APRIL 17

VOTE IN THE SENATE ON AMENDMENT THAT NO

CONFEDERATE SOLDIER SHOULD BY EMPLOYED IN LIEU OF A UNION SOLDIER, APRIL 17, 1879.

A FREE BALLOT.

How It Is Secured in the South.

[From Everts' New York Speech.]

There are two things that underlie the

whole fabric of political society, its inter-

est and its sentiment. One is the suffrage,

which is the basis of it all. Another is

the largeness and integrity of our coun-

try, which this people, for some reason

or other, in spite of all the inculcation

of Southern dogmas, are insisting upon

thinking is greater than any of its parts.

Our people know what the elements and

traits of free suffrage are, and have re-

sented any attack upon it in any form.

What is the education of this people if

it be not to value the liberties of others

as well as their own? I never knew a

King or a noble or priest or rich man that

did not value his liberty, and I think

some of them were willing even to carry

their liberties to the extent of license, as

we say. But the question is whether

the strong value the liberties of the

weak. The question is whether the

proud value the liberties of the humble.

The question is whether the man of

great intellect, of great learning, values

the liberties of the ignorant. And when

a great section of this country talks

about suffrage as an inviolable right,

and then with all its strength, all its

pride, all its learning, flaunts itself be-

fore this country, boastful that it can

intimidate the weak and can decrive the

ignorant, I don't think much of their

love of liberty, except in the sense that

Kings and nobles love liberty-for its

license, at the expense of the poor, the

humble, the ignorant and the weak.

That is an old stage of politics in this

world, but since the Fourth of July,

1776, it has not been the politics of the

American people, and I don't think it

Let us see how much the platforms

preach, and, at the hustings, the orators

palaver about the suffrage. The plat-

form of the Democratic party speaks of

it as the right preservative of all rights,

and immediately proceeds to take it away

from the blacks. Now, if that right is preservative of all rights, and you take

it away from the blacks, cunning as you

are, you take away their rights. Now,

Gen. Hancock says, in the admirable

letter of acceptance, of which his party

is so proud, that a free ballot, a full vote

and an honest count is what the people

of the United States want, Now, here

will be next November.

Fur. Against.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

we shall do to protect the suffrege of

these poor plebenans that Tarquin the

superb robs of their franchises.

Democratic Candidate for Vice President.

New York, Secretary Evarts said:

also called Vice Presidents, and I take Mr. English first, I have never seen any very open or public avowal of why the Democrats nominated Mr. English. He was not in our minds at all. I do not know that his countrymen were turning him over among the men that they thought the Democrats could nominate. It will not do to put it wholly upon the is not it all right; are not the \$15 there?" "Oh, yes," says the young man, "there are \$15; I was only thinking

THE fund for the new professorships in Harvard's divinity school has reached

how lucky it was for me that you didn't

know my grandfather." And I could not

help thinking how lucky it was for these

toiling millions of our countrymen that

only a few thousand of them were within

the immediate friendship of Mr. English.

HERBERT SPENCER will make the tour of the United States next year.

PEr. Everts Pays Elis Respects to the In his speech at Cooper Institute,

Now, gentlemen, we have candidates

fact that he is a rich banker, so we look at the speeches he has made in Congress twenty years ago, when they talked about abolitionists and about the blacks and about the plebeians in the fashion that the old Democrat used to talk about our notions of befriending the people. There did not seem to be a reason for that, and I leave it to his neighbors, who have expressed their minds about him. whether there is anything in that large liberality of personal character which makes a man popular in spite of the badness of his political principles. I do not understand that there is a very large claim on that score. I do observe in his letter of acceptance that he seems to be of a very sympathetic nature-feels for the sufferings of others - because I observe that he expresses great interest in the toiling millions of his countrymen. Well, these are all trifling matters, perhaps, but they do show whether a party is sincere or not, and when I say that Mr. English had this yearning of heart for the toiling millions of his countrymen, I could not but think of a story that our excellent Judge-Judge Brady-is fond of telling at the expense of our profession-for there is one good thing about us lawyers, that we do repeat all the jokes against ourselves that we can pick up. Well, a young man who had lost his father and had a small estate of \$50 from a solvent debtor that yet he needed to collect by law, waited upon a lawyer in the village who, he knew, was friend of his father, and asked him to collect it. The lawyer received him as only a lawyer knows how to receive a client, and admitted frankly that he did know his father, that he loved him as a father, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to collect that little bill. So, when the process had brought in the money, word was sent to the young man that the debt had been collected, and he would be glad to pay it him, deducting the costs, and so the lawyer handed out to the young man, who was full of gratitude, \$15 out of the \$50, at which he seemed a little dazed in counting it, and the lawyer said: "Why.

NewspaperARCHIVE® __

LOCAL LEAVES. Torn From the Tribune Reporter's

Note-Book. Dunn & Co., druggists, 92 Main street. Every hotel in the city was full yester-

Baby Mine coal is becoming very pop-

The warm, spring like weather still Threshing is in progress on President

Haves' farm. Over one hundred arrivals at the Mer

chants yesterday. The clothiers have received a fresh

stock of election goods There will probably be not less than 1000 votes cast in Burleigh county this

About fifty Bismarckers will be obliged to go out in the country to vote next

M. L. Marsh has purchased the St Louis store, and will fit it up for a firstclass saloon.

If every man votes once right he need not alarm himself but that victory will crown the day.

The benefit to Mrs. Kelly, of Fargo, widow of the late Conductor John Kelly, will net about \$600.

Don't wait until the last moment for election tickets. Get your orders in early and save "getting left."

W. H. Hurd took charge of the Dakota House, Jamestown, Tuesday last. Hurd | Mine at has a bonanza in store. Jong Rea thinks that Wixom, of the Sun, has designs upon the land office in

case Hancock is eleated. Bush & McBratney are serving the best meals and the necessary wines, liquors and cigars to hungry politicians.

John Quinlan and Billy Franklin have improved their respective places of business by building a new side-walk.

No traveling theatre company ever visited Bismarck and met with as much popularity as the Marble combination.

Thirty more laborers for work on the dyke at the levee arrived Wednesday night. The work is being pushed rapid-

Stages now leave Mondays, Wednes-days and Fridays for the Black Hills and arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-

The Northern Pacific is running some very heavy trains at present. One came in Wednesday night with thirty heavily

The Dakota Division working train arrived from the Apple Creek wreck Wednesday night and left for the east again yesterday. Watch and pray. Watch for the uncertain voter and pray him to vote for

good and true men-for the straight re-Go thou straightway unto the polls and deposit thy vote in the cause of right,

lest in doing otherwise, thy conscience shall smite thee. Jos. Fox has purchased the saloon formerly occupied by Merks, No. 40 Main

The masts for the Fort Bennett and Fort Yates cables arrived from Brainerd

Wednesday. They are beauties, and in transportation covered the length of three Barry says that since he won that diamend solitaire, he has learned, to his surprise, he had some lady acquain tances

in Bismarck, a fact which hitherto was doubtful. Sixteen petitions are already made up togather in the government offices in Bimarc. on the occasion of Hancock's election. When that event will occur is rath-

er indefinite Ask the uncertain voter to support your men. Show him that the republicans are and ever have been the staunch and true friends of the working people, and you shall receive his influence.

Two horses were barned to death. Sun day night by prairie fires on Burnt creek bottom. One was owned by John Weitzel and one by H. M. Manley. Oscar Ward's stable and contents was also

There is a sort of beligerent feeling pervading among the Sheridan House employees. Last week the bell boy crooked the nose of the caterer, and this week the porter tried his fist several times on one of the guests.

Steele is busy threshing again, and it is estimated that the yield will be not less than thirty-five bushels per acre. He has sold 15,000 bushels to the Northwestern Mills, Minneapolis, at five cents per bushel in advance of market price.

The list of voters prepared by direction of the republican committee shows that in the first Bismarck precinct west of Fourth street there are 239 voters, and in the second precinct, east of Fourth street, there are 283 votes, making in the city

As reported last week, the recent strike resulted in the concession of \$75 per month to the "roosters" on the Batchelor and Sherman. Yesterday an amusing conversation took place at the landing between two sons of the Emerald Isle They were walking along, bracing up against each other, with a jug of whisky, when one of them was heard to remark, "Jasus, Pat, its now we's in the middle of our prosperity; \$75 a month and nothing to do"

A Card.

BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 27th, 1880.—To the voters of Burleigh County: Having voted the dissocratic tickerfor thirty years, and, believdemocratic ticket for thirty years, and, believing in the necessity of maintaining the principles of the great national democratic party, and helieving that the use of my name on the "so-called" Independent ticket, would be detrimental to the interests of the democratic party of Burleigh County. I hereby withdraw my consent to the use of my name on that ticket, or my other ticket, at the approaching election.

Respectfully,

Justus Brago.

To Voters.

Now is the time for every voter to "brace up" for election by getting himself outside of a can of these and Gold real Brand Oysters. You will flud them at Bragg's.

Strayed or Stolen.

From Stevens' near 17th Siding, Oct. 23d, a span of horses; one cream colored, the other light bay and has hip on off side. Ages about 8 or 9 years. A liberal reward will be paid for any information of the whereabouts of the same or their return to 23* B. G. BURROWS.

Carnenters Wanted, C. S. WEAVER & CO.

And Liquors and choice Cignes, Imported and Enguers at George Elder's "O. S. C." Restau-

J. D. Thompson, Dawson, D. T. 28

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures indigestion and all disorders of the stomach.

The Only Place in town to find the nobby Cigarette Hat is at Dan Eisenberg's. Blank Books and Stationery at Denn & Co's.

Best Select Oysters

Received daily by

W. H. THUBSTON & Ask Anubodu Who is a judge of a good meal, and they will all tell you to go to of a good meal, where to go Contracts Made

For coal at St. Paul prices with freight added. J. W. Raynond & Co.

Aft the Rage
Those dear little Turban Hats at
DAN EISENBERG'S. Niagara Saloon
Merchants Hotel, sets the best lanchoon in the city, every night in the week.

Marsh & Warehan.

Misses' and Children's Shors.
At bottom prices at
Managenall's

Bend your orders for Oysters to W. H. Thurston & Co. First-Class Meals Furnished at Forster's Restaurant on short

Just Raceived
Fifty tons Hard Coal, Two Handred on Baby

Sereen Boors. Go to Bostwick & Arnold's for screen doors. Winter Coal Make your arrangements for winter coul be fore the advances. J. W. RAYMOND & Co.

Orercoats. Overcoats.

Window Glass of all sizes.

Oysters, Oysters.
The celebrated Gold Seal brand Oysters received daily at Bundes.

Lack of attention will lose a valuable claim

Sto HANNUE &.
St. Paul Branch Clothing House.

In the Whole History of Medicine No preparation has ever performed such marvelous curés, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Aven's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it. and those who have once used it never will, From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all dealers.

A Bargain.

I will sell my farm of 160 acres, 50 acres under cultivation, four Horses, two No. 1 Milk Cows, a lot of Poultry, one Mower and Rake, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other farm and garden tools. Also 1000 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels tools. Also 1000 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels onions and a lot of cabbage, beets, carrots, &c. One Spring Wagon, two Lumber Wagons, fifty tons Hay, atty cords dry wood, all of which I will sell at a bargain for cash. Reasons for selling, to engage in other business.

Louis Notemyer.

The Spring Tooth Harrow is the best. Sold by W. H. Thurston & Co.

Select Oysters received daily Thurston & Co. by express.

Lamps and Fixtures
A fine selection at Dunn & Co's.

Marsh & Wakeman Have fitted up the Ningara Sample Room in clegant style. Call in every night and sample their fine lunch

You Should Stop at the Merchants When visiting distance.
dations can not be surpassed.
MARSH & WAREMAN. When visiting Bismarck Their accommo-

Mama, buy me a suit and overcoat for the cold weather at Sig Hanauer's. He sells so awfully cheap now us he wants to get rid of this entire stock of Boys' and Youth's Suits and Overcoats.

Forster's on 3d St.. Is the Place, Forster's, on 3d St., Where you can get the best day board in Bis

Spring Tooth Harrows, all sizes, at W. H. Thurston & Co.'s 10,000,000.

Forest Trees ready for delivery. We are prepared to ship upon order to any point in Dakota and Minnesota Yellow Cottonwood Trees from six inches to six feet high. Our trees are from the Missonii River bottoms, known as "The Forest Nursery of the Northwest," Send in your orders at once and save, your free Ciaims. Prices \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10 and \$12 per thousand, according to height of trees. Ad-MITCHELL, EMERSON & Co.,

Bismarck, D. T.

POR RENT—A neat cottage pleasantly located, together with four lots securely fenced.
Rates low. Apply at McLean & Macnider's.
22-23 JAMES McDONALD. TOR RENT OR SALE—The store room in the TRIBUSE block. Enquire of S. Selleck. I OTELISTS and Bismarck people generally, who have been short of milk, should order of Oscar Ward, who will keep up with the demands of trade no matter how fast Bismarck

may increase its population. Wants. W (white) Apply to Col. Til ford, at Fort A.

WANTED - soud servant girl. Enquire of Fort Lincoln, D. T. WANTED-At Fort Yates 25 wood choppers W to commence work at once. To good men employment qualanteed until February 1. Will pay from One Dollar and One Dollar and Fifty Cents per cord, according to location.

H. S. PARKIN.

Agent for Contractor. W ANTED-500 acres Stubble Plowing to let in lots to suit confinctors. Shelter furnished horses and men. Price \$2 25 per acre; application to be made at once to Cuyler Adams, manager Spiritudol Faim. 2011

OST—A heavy Silver Hunting Case Watch.
A liberal reward will be paid for its return to E. L. Strauss.

WANTS, FOR SALE, RENT, ETC

For Sale.

OR SALE Hay and oats. Hay in stack or delivered in town. Inquire of Henry Suttle, one mile south of town on the Apple

Money to Loan.

53.000 TO LOAN on Real Estate or security, in sums to suitr In-

ONEY TO LOAN—Terms satisfactory to suit borrow is. Enquire of M. P. STATTERY, 48 Third Street, Bismarck, D. T. Miscellaneous.

LADIES' fine alloes a specialty. Large invoice just received at Marshall's, 76 Main C ET your watch regulated at Day & Plants.

\$72 A Where Slid a day at home casily made. Co. Address True & Co.

\$5 to \$20 pd Say'at home Samples worth free Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine SEND Me, for best Agency Business in the World Expensive outfit free.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfly free Address H. Hallett & Co, Postland, Maine. RENCH Kid side lace and buttoned boots, the nearest yet, at Manshall's.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS
Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling
goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., Send for their Catalogue and terms.

Taken Up. A roan pony, at the crossing of Burnt Creek, Burleigh county, D. T., Oct. 1st The owner will please call, prove property and pay charg-CHRIST YEGEN. 21 23

SEMINARY.

ST. MAR'YS HALL OR SALE. E. H. Bly in addition to his con-tract with the N. P. for 10,000 tons of coal is prepared to surplish the trade both local and

FARIBAULT, MINN.

Rr. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Rector, MISS S. P. DARLINGTON, Principal.

This is one of the best appointed and most thorough byarding schools for young ladies in the country, and offers superior advantages for education, with an invigorating and healthy climate. It is under the personal supervision climate. It is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with ten experienced teachers. A foreign teacher resides at the Hall for daily conversation, as well as class instruction, in French versation, as well as class instruction, in French and German. The afteenth school year will be-gin on Thursday, Sept. 16th. 1880. For Regis-ters, containing full information concerning the School, and for admission, address Brandr School, Marchaelt Minn. School. 5 WRIPPLE, Faribault, Minn.

Broken-down, Debilitated Constitutions. Both male and female, and all difficult cases, for which help can be obtained nowhere clse found to be so by undeniable facts. A True Theory. No Deception. The practical results of forty years' experience will be shown to invalids in Pamphles and Circulars by addressing the entently successful Dr. Geo. W. Forbes, 174 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati. Ohio. 13y leew

ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE, will positively cure all old sores and ulcers of every name and description no matter of how many years standing or how many oth-er remedies have failed. It has been used for over fifty years and we defy the public to instance a single case where it has failed. There is no other remedy known that even claims to do what this salve actually does do and that without ever failing. If you have been suffering for one or fifty years with an ulcer, and tried ten thousand other remedies, do not fail by any means to use Ulcerine Salve for it will sprely cure you. Send for descriptive catalogue containing full directions and numerous sworn testimonials; one will be mailed to any address free of charge. Price 50 cts. per bottle.

Prepared by J. P. ALLEN. Druggist and Manufacturing Pharmacist, ST PAUL, MINN.

FOR SALE BY ALL PIEST CLASS DRUGGISTS. For Sale by W. A. HOLLEMBAEK, Bismarck, D. T.

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ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Collegeville, Stearns Co., Minu. This Famons Institution of Learning will re-

Wednesday September 1, 1880. The Situation is the Most Delightful and most kealthy in the Northwest.

The course of study is unsurpassed and embiaces all grades from Primary Grades from Pri-mary School to University Classes The professors are experienced and efficient teachers.
The best Business and Professional men o this and adjoining States recommend it The charge is only \$15.00 per mouth for board The Institution invites inspection and defice

RT. REV. ALEXIUS EDULBHOCK,
President Logan, of Third Street. has a quantity of feed for sale

competition.
For particulars, send for Catalogue. Address

Good Stabling. Good etabling in connection with the Mer-hants Hotel. Mars H & Wakeman.

OF THE

St. Paul Branch

Clothing

is in the field and would kindly invite your attention to the largest and best selected stock of golds in the city. I will make it decidedly to your interest to call and examine goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

MY STOCK

consists of ready made Clothing, selected from the

BEST MANUFACTORIES

Goods ranging from the cheapest to the finest kept in any Broad vay Store in New York.

HATS AND CAPS.

My stock comprises the Stetson, and Derby, and all of the latest Novelties of the season.

BOOTS AND SHOES

My stock is the best and I sell only the best goods made, at

EASTERN PRICES.

Come one and thousands to the ST. PAUL BRANCH CLOTH-ING HOUSE, where you can expect to find a square deal.

Sig. Hanauer,





CLOAKS.

80 Main St.

DRY GOODS.

FINEST FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Ever brought to the Territory, at

B. WATSON'S

Ladies be sure and see this Fine Display of Is Complete in Ladies' and Children's French, British and Domestic Goods, consisting of

> Black and Colored Silks and Satins. Opp. Postoffice, Bismarck, Q. T. Damasse novelties in Silk Velvet and Plush.

Plain Velvets, Handkerchief Suitings Cashmere and Momie Cloths. In Yarns I have a larger and better assortment than any former Serges in all Shades, at astonishing low figures.

Gitt Edge Butter at Logan's on 3d street.

Schiffler, the Merchant Tuilor, is prepared to furnish every one with Overcoats at popular

An Excellent Lunch At the Merchants' bar every evening.

The country is settling up and claimants and r the Timber Culture Act must be on the hiert, causing a strict compliance of the law. If you have not got the time to get out your own trees send your orders to Mitchell. Emerson & Co. Bismarck, and they will supply you wish the healthiest young cottonwood tree that grows out of doors. It comes from the Missouri liver butof doors. It comes from the Missourd liver not-toms, the cottonwood uniscry of America, and don't you eastern folks forget it. They will also tell you how to make a thousand trees take the place of three thousand, and, at the same time comply with both the spirit and letter of the law.

Attention. I will make it to your interest to call and evstreet, and has refitted the bar, claiming now as fine a sample room as any in the city.

street, and has refitted the bar, claiming amine and buy my Boys' clothing,' as I am bound to go out of this line altogether. Call early for the biggest bargains ever offered by

> DRY GOODS. GRAND DISPLAY OF

EISENBERG'S.

A FULL LINE OF Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Carpets.

I wish to inform the people in the city and surrounding country that I have received my full winter stock, which is now open for inspection. My stock consists of all the

latest novelties and staples, as below mentioned Give us a call and see all the latest styles. Our Assortment in Shawls, Cloaks, Dolmas, Ulsters, Felt and Flannel Skirts is now complete, and dan not be excelled in the Northwest.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's Underwear A Specialty, in all sizes and qualities. Children's Combination and Single Suits.

OUR LINE OF HOSIERY

and almost any shade and quality. OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT Is Complete and contains, as usual, the Latest Novelties in the Market.

In Cashmeres I have almost any shade and quality, and Trimmings to match. Also a full line of APPLETON DRESS FLANNELS. AND

A Complete Assortment. Flannels of all Colors in Quilt and Pressed. YARNS, YARNS,

year. I have a full line of the celebrated Cashmere Yarn never before kept in Bismarck; also a full line of Germantown and Zephyr Wors. teds; also Java. Honeycomb and Burlass Canvas, Slipper Patterns, &c.

LADIES' SHOES

I have my full fall stock of Ladles' and Childrens' shoes; the best assortment in town, and will be sold at the lowest prices

We are daily receiving New Fall Goods, and people living up or down the country, who cannot leave to examine these goods, will please send for samples. All orders will be promptly attended to. Remember the place,

> DAN. EISENBERG. Raymond's brick block, next door to postoffice, Bismarck.

CLOTHING.

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

House

in the land. Gents' Furnishing

